# THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1878. NO. 102.


## THE BRONZE BLIGHT.

### THE LATEST FEVER REPORTS.

**An Increase in New Orleans—A Herb Vendor Finds His Own Medicine Worthless—A Conflict Between Societies—Memphis Still Sends Gloomy Reports.**

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—The New Orleans Central Relief committee met at the custom-house at 11 o'clock, a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the various charitable associations being present. The report of the committee regarding the distribution of rations from the government was read and adopted.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the destitution and suffering is increasing; that the issue of rations had been discontinued by the secretary of war because the impression prevailed that sufficient funds are in the hands of the charitable associations to supply the wants of the people; that a committee of five call upon the Howard association and ask them to supply the funds necessary for the continuance of this committee; that, failing in this, a final appeal be made to the secretary of war for rations; that, failing in this, the committee is authorized to appeal to the public at large for aid.

From noon to 6 p. m., 22 deaths are reported and 125 cases, of which 81 dated since September 27. The mortuary report for the week ending 6 p. m. Sunday shows 490 deaths, 436 whites and 54 colored; yellow fever, 226; 19 colored. Of the interments for the week, 243 were children under 10 years of age. For the week, 39 were buried from the charity hospital, 16 from other public institutions, and 21 on the coroner's certificate.

Dr. G. Kricke, a German, has arrived from Harrisburg, Pa., sent here by the Order of Harguari to cure the yellow fever with herbs.

The officers and soldiers in the Black Hills sent through General Phil Sheridan $690 to Governor Nicholls for the yellow fever sufferers.

The British consul received a dispatch from Liverpool, stating that the mayor had forwarded the appeal of the consuls to the foreign office, with the request that it be sent to the European cities.

Parties from coast watering places across the lake are arriving in large numbers, and three of them were taken down last night with fever.

The sub-committee of the Orleans central relief committee waited on the Howard association, and appealed to them for means to enable the committee to issue rations. The vice-president of the Howard association promised to answer to-morrow.

Brother Soloman Moses, I. O. B. B., who has been sick ten days, is out again. His family of seven persons have all had the fever.

The Howards refuse to furnish aid through the other associations, and reiterate their former statement that they have sufficient funds to meet every demand upon them for the relief of the destitute and sick. There were 54 deaths and 117 cases.

At Holley Springs yesterday there were 11 deaths and 23 new cases. Among the deaths were D. J. Oliver and Dr. W. McKerney. The physicians say the fever is on the decrease. The reports to the board of health indicate an increase over yesterday. Many cases were, reported where whole families heretofore exempt are stricken down.

### Oppressively Warm in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 1.—The weather is oppressively warm and the fever is spreading. Among the deaths are Capt. Nat Green and wife. Mrs. Muller, a nurse from Mindel, died last night. From noon yesterday until noon to-day there were 47 deaths.

FIFTY DEATHS.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, October 2.—Fifty deaths were reported to the board of health for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. The following has been received: "Moscow, Tenn.—Doctors Hill and Stover are both down with the fever. The physicians of the Howard medical corps report a large number sick in the vicinity of Gill's station, three miles east. The Howards report 99 cases."

### YELLOW LINES.

SOUTH PASS, October 1.—One death and one case at Pilot Town.

BATON ROUGE, October 1.—Eighty-eight cases and two deaths.

PORT GIBSON, October 1.—The epidemic has greatly abated in the city, but is spreading to an alarming extent in the country, and forcing refugees back to town. Six hundred cases are here out of the remaining population of seven hundred. One hundred and sixteen deaths.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PORT GIBSON, Oct. 2.—among the deaths are Judge J. B. Thuster, Dr. W. D. Spratt. Hon. G. W. Humphreys has thirty cases on his place.

COLUMBUS, GA., October 2.—Columbus has contributed $4,026 for fever sufferers. Contributions continue.

GRAND JUNCTION, October 2.—Deaths for the last two days, 7; new cases, 4. Among the deaths yesterday was C. G. Handy, volunteer telegraph operator from New Albany, Ind. Dr. Joe H. Prewitt, who died to-day, was a prominent citizen.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—Mr. Egeaner, of Menken & Co., Memphis, died here to-day of the fever.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—Three cases of imported yellow fever have been discovered here. Mrs. Levinson, from Hickman, Ky., four days ago; Mrs. Tinsley, from Memphis, and a colored man were taken from an incoming train to the pest hospital. Dr. Minor issued an order yesterday, forbidding the reception of any freight from the south that could possibly absorb infection.

### THE GROWING CROPS.

**The Yield Probably Equal to that of Last year.**

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The reports to the department of agriculture show that the yield of oats will probably equal that of 1877, which amounted to over four hundred million bushels. The highest state average was in Connecticut and the lowest in Texas. Twelve of the largest tobacco states, representing about 95 per cent. of the total product, report for September, the condition of the crops as follows: Kentucky, 68; Virginia, 90; Missouri, 87; Tennessee, 94; Maryland, 89; Pennsylvania, 90; North Carolina, 87; Ohio, 82; Indiana, 90; Connecticut, 115; Illinois, 79; Massachusetts, 109. The general average of these states is 81, against 80 in August. Connecticut valley had a prosperous season and reports large crops of excellent quality. The Chesapeake region, as a whole, falls about 8 per cent. below the average.

### BANKRUPT VIRGINIA.

**No Money in the Treasury for the Public Schools—The Governor Negotiating for a $250,000 Loan.**

NEW YORK, October 1.—A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says that Gov. Holliday and the state treasurer and the auditor of public accounts have had a conference with some presidents of banks, the object being to obtain a loan of $250,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of the public schools. The schools have just been reopened, but there is not a dollar in the state treasury with which to carry them on, or to pay the arrearages and salaries due them for the last session. The teachers are clamorous for their pay, and in some places they have actually refused to begin their labors of the present session until they have received the amount due them for the last. It is claimed that the taxes levied and collected for the support of the public schools have been perverted to other uses but principally to defraying the expenses of the state government. Gov. Holliday has set forth in the extraordinary exigencies of the occasion, and made an earnest appeal to the loan, pledging himself, as the executive, to see that the amount would be paid when the legislature meets. He was seconded by the other state officials. The bankers did not, at the conference, advance the needed money, and it is said they are not disposed to make the loan without the proper security.

### GOING TO CONGRESS.

HUDSON, N. Y., October 1—The greenbackers of the thirteenth district nominate John R. W. Doty.

WHITE JUNCTION, VT., October 1.—The greenbackers of the third New Hampshire district nominated Hon. J. W. Johnson.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 1.—The greenbackers of the first district nominated Isaac R. Davis.

ROCHESTER, October 1.—The democrats of the first New Hampshire district nominate Herbert F. Norris.

CHICAGO, October 1.—The republicans of the second district nominated George Davis.

TROY, N. Y., October 1.—The republicans nominated Walter A. Wood.

### A Delaware Election.

WILMINGTON, October 1.—The democrats elected both assessors, and fourteen out of fifteen inspectors in the northern district, heretofore strongly republican. The democratic candidate for assessor received 52 majority.

## SAFFRON SCRAPS.

**Notes of the Situation in the Pestilential Belt.**

Memphis Avalanche: The population of Memphis, usually some than 40,000, is now, as estimated, reduced by the yellow fever fright to 2,000 whites and 6,000 blacks.

There was a romance connected with the death of Zack Oliver, the Memphis letter-carrier. Ten days ago, while on his way to his lodgings he encountered, very ill with the fever, a young Jewess, Miss Phœbe Mendleson, who had come into the city to inquire for letters which were expected from her parents, who had fled to some northern city when the fever first appeared. Miss Mendleson had remained with some friends, who had removed to the country. Seeing her condition, kind-hearted Zack took her to his room and went in haste for a physician, which he secured, and by his attention to her, in conjunction with the nurse furnished by the Howards, the young Jewess was saved from death. Three days ago she had so far convalesced as to be able to sit up, when Zack was attacked, and, although feeble from her illness, she aided in the nursing of her friend, who lingered a few days and died in the arms of her he had saved.

New Orleans Picayune: The relief which comes daily to this stricken section from all parts of the country reaches farther than is commonly supposed, and further, perhaps, than its authors intend. It relieves the southern heart of its bitterness and memory of its wrongs. In the name of that philanthropy which has overswept all geographical and party lines, we declare that the war is over, now at last and forever.

The first yellow fever patient at Ft. Pickering got right up and married his nurse.

Humboldt and Milan have instituted a strict quarantine against the newspapers of Memphis.

A little boy in New Orleans telegraphed to his uncle in Dallas, Texas: "Mamma and sister died this evening; what must I do?"

New Orleans has received a mail and a freight train from Mobile, and the Democrat predict that passenger coaches will be again running between the two cities in a few days.

The remarkable exemption from fever of the thousands of people living in tents, just outside of Memphis, continues despite inclement weather.

Natchez inn: September 20, and no fever here. God in his infinite mercy, grant that we may be able to rejoice in our deliverance one month from to-day.

The New Orleans board of health has received a multitude of communications from various sources, the writers of which suggest preventatives of yellow fever, or prescriptions to be used in the treatment of the disease. These papers are indorsed and filed away. A reporter glanced over the file and selected at random the following indorsements indicating the persons from whom the communication was received and the recommendation contained in same: Dr. J. R. Rush, Gifton Springs, N. Y., hypermedic injection of permanganate of potash; "Leves," New York, juice of verbena leaves; "Anxiety," New Orleans, the burning of tar and bunt lime; Dr. William Van Vlet, Dtroit, tincture capsicum; Mary Noland, St. Louis, recommends that the sick districts be surrounded by walls of ice on the pavements to be covered with ice; Jim Thorne, Baltimore, recommends onion because they are good for horses; Richard W. Habersham, Augusta, recommends tuncetine; W. B. S. of St. Louis, recommends crude petroleum oil; Thos. J. Speed, turning of gunpowder; C. Schmidt, Salt Peaches, charcoal in water as a preventive; John C. Story, Dallas, one thousand rounders be fired by cannon every 24 hours; Dr. Myers, Harrisburg, Pa., salt to be used to feet and patient to read the 100th psalm of David before sunrise every morning.

Dr. Dowell, in Memphis Ledger: "There is no known preventive, and all substances that smell are injurious, and medicines taken as preventives do harm. One and all should live as usual, and been accustomed to do. Drink no liquors of any kind whatever, as they all injure the stomach and weaken the kidneys, and I have never known any one yet recover that took the disease when drunk."

To add to the terror of the people of Decatur, the mayor, he was also agent of the Louisville, Nasville and Great Southern railroad, ran at he first sign of danger, abandoning the duts of both offices.

Chattanooga has resented the singular spectacle of two candidates for governor in two states consultir at the bedside of a yellow fever patient. They were Dr. Blackburn and Dr. Wight the latter republican nominee for governr of Tennessee.

The Chattanooga mes has been reduced to a half sheet until ie "scare" subsides.

The fever is very id at Hopefield, Ark., which explodes the lea that it would not go west of the Missippi river.

Dr. T. O. Summer who has just waded four weeks of scoury at Memphis, says, in the Nashville Banne: "I am surprised to find that people in te city of Nashville are afraid that the fever will spread among us. It is just as impossible for a yellow fever form to live in the kgrometic condition of this air as for a man to live in a vacuum. You can go out to th infirmary and sleep with the patients, and you would be perfectly safe. I have ever known an atmosphere so antagonistic to its development."

Cincinnati Sun: "The burning of tar and sprinkling of disinectants in our streets and public square have ceased, and at night our town is as lonely as a desert."

The only towns that have quarantined against Chattanooga are Cleveland, Ringgold and Ooltawah. Athens has reduced rates of board, and is inviting the people to come.

No one is now allowed to leave Mobile at all; though any one from this direction can enter if they choose. The Montgomery train is met at the Pennsacola junction by a train from Mobile, where all passengers and freight are transferred. A party of eight or ten persons can make arrangements with the railroad officials for a special car and come out, but cannot stop at Montgomery. The train between Montgomery and Atlanta is under like orders. At West Point they are changed to another car; no coach from Atlanta being allowed to enter Montgomery. A person can get through all right, but is compelled to change cars. The quarantine of Montgomery against cars from Atlanta is only for the purpose of preventing passengers from Chattanooga and Memphis who are allowed to pass perfectly free from inspection through Atlanta. There is not the least fear of Atlanta, for there is not a shadow of fever here.

The Columbus papers are under the impression that the Catholic priest who recently died in Chattanooga, of yellow fever, was the poet-priest, Father Ryan. This is a mistake. The noble priest who fell in Chattanooga, at his post of duty, was Father P. Ryan, who was not related to the more distinguished prelate of that name. All the eulogies which have been passed upon him, however, are deserved, for he died like a true man at his post of duty.

### The Crew Rescued.

BOSTON, October 1.—The captain of the steamer United States arrived here to-day from Savannah. He reports that on the night of the 26th ult., twenty-one miles southeast of Cape Roman, he saw the brig Thomas, from Charleston for Liverpool, on fire. He rescued the crew and brought them to this port.

### The Foreign Missions.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MILWAUKEE, October 2.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions began their sixty-ninth annual session today. About fifteen hundred delegates and their families are in attendance. The society is in a flourishing condition.

### McArdle's Wishes.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Colonel J. W. McArdle and Captain Lake, jr., called on the president and requested him to reconsider his action in appointing James Hill, colored, to be postmaster at Vicksburg, and urged that Mr. Pease be allowed to serve out his term, which expires March next.

### Senator Thurman's Illness.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—A special says Senator Thurman, while addressing a large meeting last night, at Belaire, was taken suddenly ill and conveyed to his hotel, where he is now lying in a helpless condition. The illness, which is not considered dangerous, was the result of overwork.

### The Turn of the Wheel.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—The Commonwealth disbursing company had a drawing yesterday. The following tickets drew capital prizes: 35574 drew $30,000; 94767 drew $10,000; 27176 drew $5,000.

## NEARER HOME.

### FEVER NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

**The Mayor and Council of Rome Emphatically Deny the Existence of Fever in That City—Notes on the Situation—Atlanta's Relief.**

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, GA., October 1.—The mayor and council of Rome have issued the following:

A CARD TO THE PEOPLE AT LARGE.

ROME, GA., October 1, 1878.—We learn that a number of people are staying from this city on account of reports that we have yellow fever here. This is an utterly groundless rumor, and has been contradicted time and again by the city press, but it seems to no purpose, as far as some persons are concerned. We now say to the people at large, and declare solemnly, before God, and upon our honor as men, that there is not a case of yellow fever either in this city or vicinity, and up to this hour there has not been a single case here, not even an imported one. Upon this assurance to the people we will stake our reputation as gentlemen and our sacred honor, and we sincerely trust these reports of yellow fever at Rome may be put to rest.

M. A. Nevin, mayor; Jas. Noble, C. T. Clements, J. G. Dailey, J. J. Seay, Holsted Smith, T. J. Williamson, aldermen.

### CHATTANOOGA.

**Five New Cases and Three Deaths in the Past 24 Hours.**

The latest reports from Chattanooga, show that from 2 P. M. on Monday, to 2 P. M. yesterday, there were five new cases and three deaths of yellow fever. This is an exceeding low rate of mortality for the population, over two thousand, that remains in Chattanooga. As we stated in our article of yesterday, in proportion to the population, the rate of cases as well as deaths has been less in Chattanooga than in any other of the afflicted cities. While the city of Chattanooga was not well situated to sustain such a scourge her physicians and citizens have worked like Trojans and her escape from far more horrors is due to their efforts.

ATLANTA AND CHATTANOOGA.

In the report made by the Chattanooga Times of the meeting of the general relief committee on Sunday, we find the following:

Mr. Sam. W. Small, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, being present, he was requested to address the committee, which he did, saying that owing to the wild reports that had come to Atlanta it was impossible to get at the truth, and, therefore, he had come directly here. He said that the people of Atlanta deeply regretted the appearance of yellow fever in this city and would regard it as disastrous to Atlanta should it become so severe as to stop traffic. Most of their trade with the west and northwest was by way of Chattanooga, and this route could not be closed without serious loss to them. Atlanta was to have a fair soon, at which many exhibitors and visitors from Kentucky, Tennessee, and other western states were expected, but these would be cut off should there be much fever. He said that a few days since a number of the leading men of Atlanta met in THE CONSTITUTION office and discussed the situation here, and decided that if Chattanooga called for aid they would raise $5,000 within twenty-four hours.

A resolution of thanks was voted to Mr. Small, to THE CONSTITUTION, and to the people of Atlanta for their kind words and wishes.

MORTALITY OF THE MONTH.

There had occurred in that city, up to noon to-day, 67 deaths in this month. Twenty-seven of these are charged to yellow fever, thirteen to all other fevers and three to unknown causes. Assuming thus the unknown died of fever, and that all the fever deaths were from yellow fever, we have a mean of 25 deaths from this dreadful malady, and 24 from all other causes, about the number recorded for the corresponding month last year. There are no signs of spread of the disease beyond the centers which have specially been suffering.

The weather is not favorable for a cessation of the fever. The warm days and chilly nights are decidedly against it, and call for special caution on the part of citizens who are exposed to the epidemic.

Associated Press Report.

CHATTANOOGA, October 1.—Two deaths from fever for the past 24 hours. No new cases. The citizens' relief committee publish a card saying that the funds and supplies on hand is amply sufficient for all immediate needs.

THE DEATHS.

The death list since the issue of the Times Sunday morning foots up eight persons, one of whom, Mrs. Bridges, in the fifth ward, died of some other disease than yellow fever. The yellow fever deaths are as follows: Sallie Shelton, in hospital; Mrs. Godsey, in the third ward; Henry Burge (the fifth death in the family), Mrs. Pat. Fleming, Mrs. Timothy Daley, Robert Mantosh, and John Varillo, all in the fourth ward.

PROGRESS AND RELIEF.

Twenty-five mattresses were sent yesterday to Chattanooga by the relief society of Atlanta.

In reply to a telegram from Nashville asking if nurses were needed here, Dr. Sims called for six experienced female yellow fever nurses, and they will probably come this evening.

There have been no cases among the soldiers.

The medical director, Dr. Sims, is not of opinion that we are going to have much of a spread of fever. All the signs are the other way. The extreme slowness of the run shows that we are not good subjects for Yellow Jack.

The fever, at present, is almost exclusively confined to that portion of the fourth ward where cholera did its most deadly work.

FEVER AT DALTON.

At a meeting of the general relief committee in Chattanooga on Monday afternoon, the following occurred: Maj. Connor stated that a case of yellow fever had developed among the refugees at Dalton and that the people around were more or less avoiding it, and consequently there was a prospect of suffering. He asked authority to solicit aid for the suffering refugees in Dalton, which was granted him, with power to distribute what he received.

THE PROSPECT

in favor of an early cessation of the fever at Chattanooga is very favorable. The cases are fewer in proportion and the percentage of deaths less than in any of the other officted cities. Atlanta wishes her sister city a speedy return to health and the enterprise that has made her famous.

### IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS.

**The Further Progress of the Good Work in Atlanta.**

CONSTITUTION OFFICE RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Citizens of Palmetto | $ 29 00 |
| P. H. Snook | 1 00 |
| Citizens of Lawrenceville, Ga | 33 40 |
| Proceeds children's tableaux | 5 00 |
| Total | 68 40 |
| Previously acknowledged | 1,857 74 |
| Grand total | 1,925 84 |

LAWRENCEVILLE'S HELP.

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., September 30.—Editors Constitution: Enclosed please find draft for $33.40 on J. W. Goldsmith, being the amount collected from the citizens of this town for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, which you will please send to any point where in your judgment it will accomplish the greatest amount of good. Please acknowledge receipt by return mail and oblige, JOS. P. BYRD,

Ch'm. Relief Com., Lawrenceville.

FROM PALMETTO.

PALMETTO, GA., October 1.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Enclosed please find $29.00, made up by the citizens of Palmetto for the benefit of yellow fever sufferers. Five dollars of this you will please have forwarded to Canton, by special request. The remainder you can forward to Howard Association, and let them dispose of as they see best.

J. T. BECKMAN,
J. HANLEY,
T. J. BULLARD,
Committee.

### NOT THE YELLOW FEVER.

**Two Cases of Suicide to be Yellow Fever, Were Sad Indeed.**

Yesterday, shortly after noon, an entire stranger to this city, a German, got off from the West Point train and was soon after discovered holding on to a support at the union depot and in evident pain. Upon examination he was found to be quite ill and unable to help himself. Mr. D. C. Allen, of the Air-Line, kindly helped him to a resting place until the police officers procured a conveyance and sent him to the hospital. He was found to be suffering from a high fever,

SUPPOSED TO BE YELLOW FEVER.

at first, but upon examination by the physicians it was decided that the distinctive features of yellow fever were not present and that the man was suffering from a case of blood poisoning, contracted in some unknown manner.

The stranger is now at the hospital receiving every necessary treatment, but at a late hour in the evening we were informed by Dr. T. S. Raines that he and Dr. Willis Westmoreland had visited the sick man and that it was not probable he would survive through the night. So far we are unable to give any particulars concerning the stranger. He is thought to have come on board the train at West Point, and probably contracted the fever on the river.

THE CASE OF GARRETT.

Mr. D. A. Garrett, well known in the city, among railroad men especially, arrived here night before last from Big Shanty, having come but recently from West Tennessee. He has been for some time, we learn, employed upon the railroad at Jackson, Tenn. He was taken sick soon after his arrival and an idea prevailing that he probably had the yellow fever, he was sent out to the hospital for treatment. He also was visited by the physicians and a thorough examination made of the symptoms of his disease. The physicians agree that he has bilious fever, but are very positive in the statement that it is not yellow fever.

These cases were rumored on the streets as yellow fever cases, but we give the assurance of Drs. Raines and Westmoreland that such is not the truth. Even if they were there would be no cause for alarm as they would be imported cases the same as those that have come here during all the recent epidemics and during the present season. Any further facts developing concerning either of the cases will be promptly noted in THE CONSTITUTION.

### Victims of the Fever.

Among the large number who have fallen at the will of the yellow fever epidemic which has prevailed for the past two months in the infected section were quite a number of the employees of the Southern Express company who remained to the last at their posts of duty. Major Wm. Willis, of Memphis, superintendent of the western division of the Southern Express company, was among the number.

NO NOBLER OR TRUER

man than Major Willis ever resided in that distressed city. The deceased, after the death of the mayor, was placed in charge of the city, and in this capacity he accomplished a great deal of good. Wishing to show the proper respect to the memory of the fallen employees the Southern Express company of this city have draped their office in mourning. The entrances are festooned with white and black crape, and near one of the front doors hangs a tribute to the memory of Major Willis.

Over each entrance, and among the drapery can be seen the name of five of the infected cities. The cities are Memphis, Canton, Grenada, New Orleans and Vicksburg. The office will be kept in mourning thirty days, and is a fitting tribute to the memory of the employees who have died during the epidemic.

### Atlanta's Memphis Marty.

The following notice relative to Dr. White who went from Atlanta to aid the scourged people of Memphis, appears in the Avalanche of that city:

Dr. J. S. White, of Atlanta, Georgia, lost his life in behalf of suffering humanity. He died at the residence of Mr. Bolton, No. 758 Main street, Monday, 23d, at 4 p. m. W. S. Anderson, Howard visitor, attended him during his illness, and has his valise in keeping for his friends, who are requested to address him at No. 223 Second street.

### FEDERALLY SPEAKING.

**Georgia Boys Appointed to Annapolis.**

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received information that Red Cloud's Indians began to move to the White Clay reservations on the 31st of September. Spotted Tail's Indians moved three weeks ago to the Rosebud agency, seventy miles west of the Missouri river.

Among the cadet midshipmen appointed to-day to enter the naval academy to fill the vacancies caused by a failure of the candidates in June last, are Marbury Johnson, Edward Solomon, Thomas H. Gignilliat, of Georgia, Sidney Z. Mitchell, of Alabama, and O. H. Irish, Nebraska.

The assistant chief of the bureau of engraving and printing has been promoted to be chief, vice McPherson resigned. Daniel W. Wilson, of Ohio, will be assistant chief. General Albert Paine has been appointed commissioner of patents.

Dean Stanley arrived here to-day.

### The Sixth District.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CONYERS, October 1.—Rockdale superior court is in session, Judge John I. Hall, presiding. Business is passing off rapidly. Col. James H. Blount, the democratic nominee for the sixth district is present, and was complimented by the Conyers cornet band with a grand serenade at the Whitehead house last night. Col. Blount responded in a splendid speech of fifteen minutes. Col. Blount also spoke during the morning yesterday, and made many friends. He has no opposition so far as we know, and if he had it would make no difference; he would certainly be elected.

### SICK FOR A SEASON.

**A Change in Mexican Officials.**

HAVANA, October 1.—The steamer City of New York, from Vera Cruz, brings the following intelligence: "City of Mexico, September 24.—Senor Mata, secretary of foreign affairs, has resigned on account of ill health. It is believed that Senor Zamacona will be his successor. The reception of Zamacona in the western states of the United States had made a most favorable impression. Mexican merchants enthusiastically favor entering into close commercial relations with the United States."

American residents have contributed upwards of two thousand dollars for the fever sufferers in the south.

### THE FIRE FIEND.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 1.—A special to the Every Evening says that a fire at Easton, Md., this morning destroyed a whole business block, including the court house and market house. Loss between $70,000 and $100,000.

NEWBURGH, October 1.—The ferry boat Union, of the Newburgh and Fishkill line, was burned at the wharf here this morning, and will prove a total loss. Insured for $40,000, probably two-thirds her value.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kas., October 1.—A large saw mill in upper Stillwater was burned last night. It was owned by General J. S. Smith and W. T. Pearson. Loss, $20,000; insured for $15,000.

### A Burning Ship.

BALTIMORE, October 1.—The British steamship Donari, which arrived here to-day from Rio, reports that on September 24, at 8 p. m., sighted a strange light to the northward, and bore down and found a large ship, supposed to be an American, on fire fore and aft, and had evidently not long been abandoned. There was no appearance of anybody on board. She cruised around for some time and searched to the southwest for several miles, but could see nothing of any boats, and continued on her way.

### Sherman's Views.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—General Sherman has written a letter to D. D. Colton, vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad, dwelling upon the importance of the road to the interest of Arizona, and the development of trade and friendly relations with Mexico.

### IRREGULAR SPARKS.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The Fitz John Porter case was [illegible] to-day at the army building, in Ho[illegible]

TONOWEN, October [illegible] Thomson, M. P. for Welland, [illegible] Canada Southern railway, died in [illegible] this morning.

Republican Triumph.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DENVER, COL., October 2.—The [illegible] thus far received indicates the [illegible] the entire republican ticket by a [illegible] the combined democratic and [illegible] vote.

## IN HIGH LIFE.

### STARTLING REVELATIONS PRODUCED

**By Committee on the Acklen Scandal Sitting in Judgment—Highly Sensational Particulars—The Mysterious Clergyman—The Part Taken by the Mother.**

NEW YORK, October 1.—A New Orleans special says the Acklen scandal committee met yesterday afternoon in close session. There were present Judge Vorhees, ex-Gov. Penn, Major Hearsey, Duncan F. Kenner, Judge Heard and J. R. A. Gathreau; Mr. Rourke was absent. Acklen made a preliminary speech in which he said he placed the entire case in the hands of the committee, and would

RETIRE FROM THE TICKET

if they saw fit so to advise him. He claimed that the affair was one of unadulterated blackmail, and submitted to the committee the affidavits in his possession. He was greatly excited. He then withdrew. The committee spent the entire time examining evidence for the defence. From the testimony adduced they are in favor of Acklen, as the alledged crimes are

TOO ATROCIOUS TO BE BELIEVED

by any one. The papers belonging to Smith were not placed in the committee's hands until just before adjournment. They will be reviewed to-morrow. The girl's mother was a daughter of ex-Governor Baker, of Louisiana. She is implicated fearfully. J. R. A. Gauthreau is the person who had been sent by Acklen to interview Smith in the visit which directly caused his death. Additional facts have been

BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

During the girl's illness a letter, bearing a check for fifty dollars, arrived from New York, enclosed in a letter signed by a clergyman. A relative of the girl wrote the minister to ascertain the reason for sending the check. The reply was that he (the clergyman) had written no letter nor sent any money. Further investigation revealed strong evidence that Acklen had sent the money, and had

USED THE CLERGYMAN'S NAME,

and that he had sent the girl regular remittances since his departure for the north. The seduction took place in the fall of 1876. The child is now five months old. It is said that Acklen lived with the girl seven months ago. She was under sixteen when the alleged crime was perpetrated. The feeling in the community is intense, and the finding of the committee is

AN XIOUSLY LOOKED FOR.

Acklen certainly acts fairly and squarely in the matter, and has given absolute power to the committee. For the past three days Acklen has been visiting a colored woman named Smith, on Common street, at whose house the girl formerly lived. To-day he drove there with a notary and remained for an hour and a half. At the meeting of the committee to-day Smith's papers will be read and an approximation to judge from reached.

### CRIME AND CASUALTY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 1.—A heavy defalcation is reported in the Grocers and Producers bank, a state institution, of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars capital. It is alleged that the cashier, J. B. Collier, permitted three or four friends to overdraw, or have funds, until one-third of the capital is hopelessly lost. An investigation is going on.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—During religious services at the reform school last evening a number of the boys were simultaneously attacked with violent vomiting. They were removed to their sleeping apartments, where they suffered from vomiting and purging. Late last night all had recovered but two, and they are very sick. It is thought the vegetables or the meat they ate at dinner was poisoned. The superintendent was also [illegible]

ATLANTA, [illegible] Haynes, cousins and colored [illegible] had a difficulty, Sunday, about Polk's wife, which resulted in Polk being shot in the back. The wound will prove fatal. Several shots were fired. Polk started the difficulty by stepping up and saying: "Ballard, I am going to kill you," and commenced firing. Ballard was arrested.

ALLENTOWN, PA., October 1.—During a quarrel yesterday between two farmers named Jacob Kressley and Elias Sims, living on adjoining farms in Heidelburg township, Kressley struck Sims in the face with a club, causing almost instant death. Kressley was lodged in jail.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—Israel Guard, who so brutally murdered his wife at Lawrenceburg, in Indiana last July, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

### CONNECTICUTT'S WAY.

**A Nest of Moral Rottenness and Filth.**

NEW LONDON, October 1.—It has transpired that Wesley M. Bishop, of Norwich, charged with poisoning his wife, Harriet Bishop, and Chas. M. Cobb, Jr., has made a confession implicating Kate M. Cobb, his paramour, in the guilt. Bishop confesses criminal intimacy with Mrs. Cobb and procuring poison for Mrs. Cobb with which to destroy the life of her husband, and his knowledge that she administered it. He denies that he poisoned Mrs. Bishop, and imputes the crime to this woman.

### Attacked and Robbed.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The contractor for carrying the mails between Fort Worth, Texas, and Yuma, Arizona, reports to the post office department that his coaches have been attacked and robbed twenty-seven times within the past six weeks by Mexican bandits. In one instance when the coach contained 700 pounds of silver the robbers overpowered the passengers and driver and seized the vehicle and horses and drove off with the plunder. He has secured from the war department an order for troops to accompany the mail coach to prevent such lawlessness.

### A Revenue Raid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1.—Commissioner Raum received the following from Revenue Agent Chapman, dated Statesville, N. C., September 30: Capt. A. C. Bryan has just returned from a raid in South Mountain. He captured and secured twenty-seven packages containing about one thousand gallons of whisky and brandy, two stills, three caps, three still-worms and ten bushels of meal, and destroyed four thousand gallons of mash and beer and one hundred gallons of low wines. He was fired upon, and Special Deputy Long's horse was killed.

### Beaten Back by Tramps.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—A special dispatch says: Last night at Akron, Ohio, two policemen proceeded to an old forge within the city limits, to arrest a tramp on suspicion of being concerned in the Orville postoffice robbery. When they reached the forge they were met by a gang of tramps who chased them to the city at the point of revolvers. Great excitement prevailed. The mayor issued a call to get a company of the 8th reigiment to arrest the tramps. Company B, of the national guards, came to his assistance and captured eighteen; the remainder escaping.

### A Railroad Run-off.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—A special says the regular south-bound passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad ran into an open switch near Bowling Green yesterday. The engine, baggage car and one coach was thrown from the track. The postal car was telescoped. Conductor Sutton, postal clerk Murray and Mr. Gosling, a passenger, were injured, though not fatally.

### Thrown from His Carriage.

NEWPORT, R. I., October 1.—HON. George Bancroft, the historian, while out riding this evening with a lady, was thrown from the carriage, the horses becoming frightened. He was seriously injured, and fears are entertained that his legs are broken. The lady and the coachman were slightly injured.

### Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, October 2.—The bark Victoria was ashore last night off Warsaw. She was from Bull river, loaded with phosphate. She was bound for Tybee, but got on breakers and had to shift her cargo, and be towed to Tybee. No damage to the vessel reported.

We regret to learn that Professor E. A. [illegible] has resigned the presidency and [illegible]ship of the Southwestern society. He [illegible] efficient officer and his musical talent [illegible] for the society.

### LETTER FROM C. W WELLS.

**To the People of Fulton County.**

Certain untrue accusations against my character as an honest man, over thirteen years ago, having been published and circulated in Atlanta recently, I deem it due to myself and the public to make the following statement:

The said accusations are doubtless founded upon the fact that in June, 1865, two bales of cotton were sent to me in Macon, Georgia, by Julius C. White—then residing in Jasper county, Georgia—to sell for him. I received and sold said cotton in good faith, believing the same to be lawfully his. A day or two after the sale, parties unknown to me, claimed the cotton as theirs; and I being satisfied that their claim was just, refunded the money which I had received to the purchaser; and there the matter ended so far as I was concerned. I have a written statement from Julius C. White, in which he accounts for being in possession of the cotton at that time, and in which he certifies that he sent it to me to sell for him.

To the untrue charge that I was arrested by the sheriff of Bibb county for stealing the cotton, and that I escaped from him and that county, I reply that the charge is false, and also publish the following affidavit of J. Joseph Hodges, sheriff of Bibb county at that time:

GEORGIA, CALHOUN COUNTY.—Personally appeared before me, Levi S. Hart, a justice of the peace and notary public, for the county aforesaid, J. Joseph Hodges, who being sworn deposeth and saith: That in the year 1865 he was deputy sheriff of Bibb county and acting principal, the sheriff, Lem Cherry, doing no business, but merely holding the name of sheriff, and while holding said office, I hereby say that I knew C. W. Wells, of Atlanta, who was a printer working in Macon in 1865, and that I never had him in my custody for stealing cotton, or under arrest for any other offence. J. JOSEPH HODGES.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 28th September, 1877. LEVI S. HART,

(Seal.) N. P. & ex-Off. J. P. 60th dist.

I knew J. Joseph Hodges from youth to manhood. LEVI S. HART,

N. P. & ex-Off. J. P.

Secondly, In present and full refutation of charges made, or that may be made, against my character, in any shape, I stand squarely upon my private and public record as a citizen and officer of Atlanta and Fulton county during more than the past thirteen years; during which time no man can justly say that I have failed to be a good and honest citizen, a faithful and diligent officer, or that a single dollar of the hundreds of thousands of private and public money entrusted to me during all that long period of personal and official responsibility has ever remained one second dishonestly in my purse.

Having this record, patent to my friends and enemies, and confident in the sense of justice of the people of Fulton county, I continue to respectfully ask their hearty support as a candidate upon the Perkerson ticket, and as a fellow-citizen assailed by political enemies, who seek to despoil him of the greatest and most precious legacy a man can bequeath to his children—his good name.

With the above satement, I leave this matter, so far as the public generally is concerned, in the hands of my friends. The course to be pursued for legal redress on my part is already in the hands of my attorneys, Messrs. Hopkins & Glenn. Respectfully, C. W. WELLS.

ATLANTA, October 1, 1878.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Colonel Joel R. Branham, of Rome, is in the city.

Under the new management, Mr. Mac Dyer has charge of the Kimball house bar. He is very popular in the city.

Col. Waldrop, of the Piedmont Air-Line, is in the city among his many friends. Col. Waldrop is one of the most genial of men and a railroad official of the highest reputation in the south.

Mr R. R. Stallings, first vice president of the conductor's life association of the United States and Canada, left for Montreal yesterday to attend a meeting of that association. He carries "the boys" the kindest remembrances of their Atlanta friends.

Mr. [illegible] Kimball house, formerly [illegible] and still a favorite contributor to the periodical press, was in the city yesterday and gave us a call. He is engaged in actively dodging yellow jack and we wish him a safe journey home.

### OFF FOR THE COLLEGES.

**The Georgia Boys Making the Final School Run.**

To-day all the three Georgia male colleges will open for the coming collegiate year.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The State university begins under its new chancellor, Dr. Mell, with brilliant prospects of success, and a fine attendance. There are three hundred free scholarships offered. The agricultural department will certainly be well attended. Georg

## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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# The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 2, 1878.


BRISTOW has removed to New York where he can get elbow room to carry out his great reform projects.

CHANDLER has written another letter. It is apparent from this that Billy is endeavoring to rival John Sherman as an epistolary artist.

As might be naturally supposed, Ben Butler is gaining ground in Massachusetts every day. Butler is an excellent man for that climate. He knows the people and the people know him.

SOME of the papers are endeavoring to make Conkling out a plagiarist; but none of them have taken time to make the obvious suggestion that he is one of the most thoroughly cultivated asses on the continent.

WHEN the stalwart organs wink one eye and proceed to remark that the election in Maine amounts to a democratic victory, it is about time for the patriotic citizens of the Imperiled nation to look around for stuffed clubs; and when they have found them they cannot be too careful in their severity.

SOME of the organs are still disposed to faintly sneer at the rag-baby. And yet, before the trouble is over, this infant, which once appeared to be preposterously small, will seize the republican party of the north by the spinal development and shake out all the animation; in other words, the r. b. having drank from the democratic bottle, means business. This fact should not be overlooked now, otherwise the attention of the organs will be called to it in a severely sudden manner.

OWING to constitutional changes the number of October elections has been greatly reduced. Colorado led off yesterday. West Virginia follows on the sixth instant. On the eighth instant Indiana and Iowa elect congressmen and other officers, and Ohio closes the month's list on the fourteenth. Ohio, Indiana and Iowa elect members of congress; and the Detroit Free Press believes that the democrats will gain in these three states "eight or ten congressmen." There is absolutely no prospect of a republican gain in these states.

A SOLUTION of the difficult problem of illicit distilling would be welcomed both by the commissioner of internal revenue and the people of the disturbed sections. Governor Wade Hampton recently offered to collect whatever internal revenue tax the United States claims from South Carolina and turn it over to the general government. The proposition was of course inadmissable, but it perhaps embraces the only solution that the situation admits of. The subject certainly needs something better and wiser than bayonet thinking.

AFTER all that has been said, the bare fact remains that independentism means opposition to democratic rule, and opposition to democratic rule means the ultimate success of republicanism in some shape or other. The people cannot escape the issue. It is a question as to whether they shall cast their vote in favor of the democratic party or in favor of republicanism. The Atlanta Republican has announced this, and, instead of supporting Holtzclaw in the seventh district is loudly in favor of Dr. Felton because his success assures the demoralization of the democracy.

THE yellow fever has gained a weak and unreliable foothold in Mobile, but elsewhere it is confined to the Mississippi valley. It makes little headway outside of it, as is plainly shown in its course at Mobile. In the valley it finds on the other hand some subtle food that gives it remarkable virulence. From Gallipolis and Chattanooga to the mouth of the river no town or section is secure. The blight leaps from one point to another in the valley, but ont of it it cannot reach the epidemic point. Why this is so, we cannot explain. We only call attention to the facts as they exist at the heel of the great epidemic.

THE export trade in live cattle from this country—more particularly from Texas—is of growing importance, but as far as Great Britain is concerned it must come to an end on the 1st of next January, unless our government can show that measures have been taken to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among cattle. Such measures are required preliminary to the introduction of live cattle into Great Britain from any part of the world. The treasury department will claim exemption, and for the sake of Texas and the country at large we hope it will be successful. The Great Eastern was recently converted into a cattle ship, to run between Galveston and Liverpool. The trade, if not interfered with, will soon assume immense proportions.

### Major-General Stockton?

Nearly every paper in the country has stated that an ex-major general of the confederate service had decided to stop the course of starvation by enlisting in the federal army, and that the government had graciously decided not to send him to the frontier with the ordinary recruits, but had detailed him for clerical duty at the war department. When curiosity had been fully aroused, we were duly informed that the name of the unfortunate general was Stockton, and that he was graduated at West Point. So minute were all the details and so touching the story, that credence was readily gained. Now, there is no reason why a major-general or even a colonel in reduced circumstances should not enlist as a private. It would certainly be preferable to starvation, or to hanging on the ragged edge of starvation. There are many honorable men in the ranks of the regular army—many men of intelligence and moral worth. But the trouble with the Stockton story is, that it is a whopper. There were 608 generals of the various grades in the confederate states service, but not one of them answered to the name of Stockton. Nor does the roster of the 799 regiments, battalions and batteries in the Confederate States army contain the name of "Stockton." This reduces the claim of Stockton to the rank in the confederate service, from which he may possibly have passed, after several years of rest from the tumults of the camp, to the federal service. The mysterious Stockton may, however have been a major-general in the service that he is said to have enlisted in. Or, more probably, he may be a myth. We only know that the statement as widely published is a silly hoax.

### Alexander H. Stephens.

A more delightfully written biography than "The Life of Alexander H. Stephens," by Colonel Richard M. Johnston and William Hande Browne, and published by J. P. Lippincott & Co., would be hard to find in our literature. Its chief charms are the absence of any sort of formality and the simplicity and freshness of the style. We judge that most of the volume is from the pen of Colonel Johnston, whose unique sketches over the signature of "Philemon Perch," have made him famous as one of the truest delineators of southern character and the home-life of southern people in the days of the old plantation. The biography of Mr. Stephens is based upon a long continued correspondence between the old statesman and Colonel Johnston, the one writing as "Peter Finkle," and alluding to Mr. Stephens as his "boss," and the other writing as "Jeems Giles." In this way all the material facts and details of Mr. Stephens' life have been fully brought out. Writing as "Peter Finkle," the sage of Liberty Hall, could speak of himself with perfect freedom and without egotism, and the result is one of the most charming biographies it has ever been our pleasure to read. The literary setting is perfect, and the work has been done with loving hands. Upon every page, the quaint and curious humor of "Philemn Perch" crops out, and the letters of Mr. Stephens also show him in the character of a humorist—not one of the new-fashioned kind, but one of the sort that continually brings to mind the delicate efforts of Charles Lamb. This rare flavor runs throughout the book and imparts to it a quality as rare as it is delightful. The biography is sold only by subscription. Mr. J. C. Lyons, of Marietta, is general agent for northern Georgia, and Mr. E. C. Stevens is agent for this city.

### Two Brilliant Projects.

The flatists are full of schemes. They do not want a strong government—do not want to feel the restraining hand of law, and yet they want a government that will supply all their needs even to the point of permitting them to live without labor. The past week brought us two more of their wonderful governmental schemes. One comes from St. Louis' great greenbacker, Mr. Britton A. Hill. He wants the government to issue a daily paper, to be distributed free among the people. No charges for news or advertisements. One editor from each state, who is to write what he pleases, regardless of what the other thirty-seven write. Britton is, of course, to be editor-in-chief, but he does not propose to restrain the daring thoughts of the editors from the states. He doubtless proposes in his own mind to draw a salary from the government, and pick up as much glory as he can as he goes along. This plan of Mr. Hill's necessarily involves free lunches for the numerous editors, which in turn logically leads to free lunches for the readers of the paper.

The other project was hatched at Washington. It assumes the form of an association, which proposes to urge upon congress the passage of a law by which 100,000 volunteers may be enlisted for five years for military and agricultural purposes on the reservations of the government. Twelve skilled mechanics or artisans are to be in each company, and one regiment of each corps is to be engineers exclusively. As soon as 10,000 men shall be enlisted they shall be sent to the reservation, and upon their arrival shall lay out a city and begin the erection of suitable quarters for permanent settlement, preparing the ground for agricultural purposes and developing the mineral resources of the country. Each corps is to be furnished by the government with seeds, stock, farming implements and tools. Volunteers are to receive the same pay as the regular soldiers, and every person so enlisting, shall upon honorable discharge, be entited to a patent for 160 acres of land, as now provided for by the homestead act, or to one lot within the limits of the city, as he may select, every alternate lot to be reserved to the United States.

The two schemes should indeed go together—that is, if either is to be carried to consummation—because one is the complement of the other. If we are to have a paternal government, let us not have any half-way work. If we are to feed, for five years, all who prefer to draw rations and receive at the same time "seeds, stock, farming implements and tools," let us supply them with Britton's daily paper. Let the two plans be consolidated. What say you, Mr. Arnold?

### The Colored Vote.

In the whole range of political history, ancient or modern, there is no more touching or pathetic figure than that of the colored man rudely torn from all his surroundings and traditions and invested with the rights of citizenship. It would be a profitless undertaking to review his condition, or the circumstances that aggravated his helplessness and gave a new and unfamiliar direction to his misery. It was his misfortune to fall under the influence of the most designing and despicable class of men ever produced by any political or social convulsion. It is nothing to the discredit of the negro that in the transition period of reconstruction he became the victim of these unscrupulous political harpies. He was ignorant, superstitious and suspicious. He was in the condition of one who had just awakened from a dream, and it was at this period that he fell into the hands of the political prowlers who subsequently plundered and robbed the south. These men have managed to control the negro, and, under their manipulation his vote has almost invariably been cast against his own best interests and against the interests of his friends. The shrewdness of the carpet-bag element is no more to be disputed than their rapacity, and this shrewdness has enabled them to control the colored vote long after he has learned that the interests of the southern people, white and black, are identical. But the carpet-baggers profited by the credulity of the negro, and they are still making an effort to profit by it. They reaped a harvest in 1868—a harvest that whetted their appetites for more—and since that eventful period they have been using every effort to regain, at least in part, the power they lost when they were overthrown by the democracy seven years later. They are ready to use the colored vote not only to serve their own purposes, but to serve the purposes of any one who is willing to bid high enough. The natural result of this has been that the negroes have lost confidence in these people, and this is why, in the last gubernatorial election, the democracy polled a majority of more than 80,000 votes.

The independents, making a desperate effort to control the negro vote as against the organized democracy, are now making strenuous efforts to control the colored votes. Men whose ambition has overwhelmed their patriotism are seeking offices, and they do not hesitate to employ political demagogues to help them out—demagogues who profess to be able to cast the vote of the negro in any direction they choose—and the consequence is, we have now in the state an attempted repetition of the scenes of 1868, with this difference: that a lot of political dead-beats, with no more honesty than the carpet-baggers, claim to be able to dispose of the colored vote to the independents. Do the negroes—the honest and respectable representatives of the race—propose to allow themselves to be thus bought and sold like so many cattle? It is time for the colored man to examine questions for himself; it is time for him to take a lively personal interest in the questions of the day; it is time for him to control his own vote and cast it for the best interests of the south and of their race; it is time for him to turn a deaf ear to these men who endanger and influence him by prejudice and falsehood. There is not in Georgia to-day who does not understand the situation—who cannot put his finger upon the men who are now trying to control his vote for a consideration. These men should be watched. They should be asked how much they are getting for their work. They claim to want the government to issue more money, but while the matter is fresh in the mind of the colored voter, these disinterested patriots should be asked to divide a portion of the money they are receiving for their distinguished services in controlling the negroes.

### Atlanta and the Epidemic.

We assert solemnly, earnestly and deliberately that there is not and never has been a case of native yellow fever in Atlanta.

We assert solemnly, earnestly and deliberately that there have been only four cases of imported yellow fever in this city since the beginning of the epidemic—two from New Orleans, one from Memphis and one from Chattanooga. Two of these were here two months ago, one of them about one month ago and one of them last week.

These positive statements are made necessary by the fact that certain designing persons, both in and out of the city, have attempted to create the impression that there is yellow fever in Atlanta. We can understand, even if we cannot appreciate, the stupid malice and envy that would lead rival towns or cities to malign Atlanta; but we cannot conceive of the motive that leads her own citizens to willfully and meanly put slander on her name. We cannot believe that the simple love of gossip or sensation could lead them to defame their own home. But with the natures of these people we have nothing to do. We must address ourselves to a few propositions, to which we invite the impartial judgment of the public.

1. It is impossible, as demonstrated by logic, that yellow fever can get a foothold in Atlanta. Our altitude is 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. This is an altitude that no other city in the world of 40,000 inhabitants can boast of. The city, situated upon this lofty perch, is swept continually by fresh and contrary breezes, and the atmosphere is thus kept clean and pure. There are no watercourses near the city, and no possibility of the generation of malaria.

2. It is impossible—as demonstrated by experience—that yellow fever can prevail in Atlanta. This city has been a refuge for those fleeing from epidemics for the past thirty years. Hundreds of cases have been brought here, and not a single case has ever been generated here. In 1870 seventeen cases were brought here from Savannah, and not a single new case appeared here.

3. If it were possible that the present yellow fever—said to differ from ordinary yellow fever—could get a foothold here, it would have done so months ago. The very strongest test was made with the Brand case. The doctor and two nurses slept with him, unpacked his trunk, held his head as he vomited, and breathed the infected air till he died. None of them were affected. The weather then was sultry, the air close, the breezes sluggish and the nights hot. If it did not spread then, can it spread now, when the weather is cool, the breezes constant and contrary, the nights almost frosty, and everything fresh and booming?

4. Atlanta has never closed her gates to the sick or suffering. Confident of her safety against epidemic, we have invited the sick of all cities and refugees from all points to come and enjoy our healthgiving climate. Only two days ago THE CONSTITUTION begged that the United States troops from infected districts be sent here. Could we have been so foolhardy as to do this if there was a trace of yellow fever in this city or the possibility of its reaching here?

5. Not a single family has left the city. The streets and hotels are crowded with refugees from other points. The city was never busier, fuller, or more cheerful. Hundreds of wagons throng our market places and every train brings its full complement of visitors. The only hints of a panic come from people who are at distance, with once in awhile the yawp of an indigenous jackass.

These points we are certain must satisfy every fair minded person that the rumors about yellow fever in Atlanta are either deliberate and malicious lies, or the mouthings of witless fools. We believe—despite the theory of Dr. Blackburn—that it is impossible for the fever to exist at our altitude. It is certainly impossible for it to exist in our clear and buoyant atmosphere. Hence, after again denying the reports of the malicious or the silly, we invite all refugees and sufferers to make Atlanta their home until the shadow of the pestilence is lifted from their hearthstones.

THE death rate of Atlanta is less than it has been in years. It looks dimly, that, after having opened her homes and her heart to refugees from everywhere and passed through the epidemic without a single case of fever, she should be maligned by blackguards and misrepresented by newspapers.

MR. MANTON MARBLE says he never reads the New York Tribune. This is where Mr. Marble makes a very enormous mistake. Not only is the Tribune a very excellent newspaper, but of te its columns have contained information at times of great interest to Mr. Marblego such as that those who "immortally reviled" the memory of Horace Greeley have become very fond of him since the "vein cipher dispatches" which have been printed from by to-day in the Tribune. There is not one of the dispatches that does not show the Marble monogram in water-colors. It is sad to reflect thathe editor was by the democrats are very base foolishness of Mr. Marble and the columns of the Tribune. It is probable that neither of the worthies will figure very extensively in the 1xt campaign. It is probable, however, that thereparchment" and the "schedchais" (we trust we've spelled it correctly) will be dropped out of allers.

BILL CHANDLER wants the New Hampshire republicans to wave the bloody shirt again. This is well. We trust bill's voice will arouse a sonorous echo in the granite state. That isvle line we want republicans to take in the net campaign.

COLONEL MOSES wants Henry Persons come down. Before pursuing this course, Hey should communicate with Tuggle.

THERE can be no better man found in th south as a successor to the lamented Willia Henry Waddell, of the state university, than Br. A. G. Thomas. We do not know that he is a cdidate for the vacancy, but we do know that h is a profound scholar, an elegant gentleman, an is thoroughly conversant with the best methodof imparting knowledge.

Do the republicans propose to remunerte the independents for their remarkable efforto break down the democracy? Let us havehe facts.

COLONEL R. J. MOSES has announced hiself as a candidate for congress in the fourth is trict. Now is Tuggle's opportunity for revege. He should either take the stump for Harris obecome a candidate himself.

THE public is very forgetful. Some gndeman should step forward and tell us who sed the state.

IT is a relief to the country to know tat Mr. Marble and his coparcener, Mr. Hewitt, re keeping quiet. If Gummery Blaire will folw their distinguished example we shall have he peace that General Grant called for in one o his most accomplished remarks.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is insignificantly endeavoring to come to the front again. Snler should move to Iowa, buckle on his canteenand join the suttlers.

IS THERE no organ bold enough to step orward and denounce southern claims, or is tat one of the dead issues? We would be pleaseto hear from Mr. Whitelaw Reid on this important subject.

INDEPENDENTS everywhere should follow the example of Mrs. Felton's husband. Thee is no more available campaign document thatan elegantly composed affidavit signed with a coss mark. These things tell in the long run.

THE rumor that Colonel Jack Brown i to return from Washington to the second district and run as independent greenback candidate against General Phil Cook is very gratifying. If it is true it insures a democratic victory in every district in the state.

WE believe in the fairness of the press. We therefore ask our exchanges to give us the benefit of the editorial on "Atlanta and the Epidemic," to be found in another column. Our brave city has acted generously and hospitably during the whole epidemic, and she is entitled to fair play.

WITH the coming of the autumn days, the beautifully intellectual game of polo will be laid away until another season.

### POSTSCRIPT.

THE bogus greenback party asks
The votes of honest yeomen,
But all these true blue democrats
Regard them as their foemen;
Who now on bubble issues prate
To all our hopes are traitors,
And in November we will sit
Square down upon the praters!

THE organ of the bogus greenbackers is but a machine echo.

IN the ninth district to defeat a candidate is to "knock the socks off him."

CAPT. HENRY PERSONS was billed to speak in Lagrange Tuesday, and Ex-Gov. Smith at Talbotton.

THE counterfeit greenbackers are being indicted by the people for trying to shove the "queer."

THE "Ohio idee" is taking the people of Georgia by storm. They are putting that buckeye into their pockets to cure financial rheumatism.

GOV. COLQUITT is expected to be present at the unveiling of the confederate monument in Augusta, on the 31st.

OUR "fat boy," Col. Acton, met a bigger man than he, in Gwinnett county—and the giant was all for Billups.

HON. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee, is out for congress in the fourth district. It is believed that he will run on a greenback schedule, but not to the extent of the fiat money idea.

WHEN Col. Pete Lawshe sleeps with a man he makes his bed-fellow a Billups voter: We hope the colonel will at once make a complete tour of the ninth district.

AT a Jackson county Speer barbecue the vote stood 24 for Billups and 19 for Speer. It is thus that the honest yeomen "eat, drink and vote for Billups!"

COL. HAMMOND said to the voters of Clayton that he would "beat Arnold three to one in Fulton county and bury him under a majority of ten thousand in the district."

JUDGE BIGBEE has been the contemplated independent radical candidate for congress in the fourth district. The Chicago Tribune is helping to urge him upon the track, but it is said he will not enter the race.

ACCORDING to the Cedartown Express, Judge John Stovers, of Haralson county, has announced himself a candidate for congress. Why the judge puts himself to this useless trouble we are left in the dark.

THE Covington Enterprise says two-thirds of the voters of the sixth district prefer another man than Hon. J. H. Blount for congress. We are glad, however, that the voters sink their personal preferences to send back one of the best men in our delegation.

THE democrats of the first district should leave nothing undone that will help defeat the independents. The fate of the presidency may hang upon one vote in 1880 and we want Georgia to stand solid when the crisis comes.

THE following are the living ex-governors of Georgia: Herschel V. Johnson, Joseph E. Brown, Charles J. Jenkins, James Johnson (provisional), Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, of the United States army, (military governor), Rufus B. Bullock, Benjamin Conley and James M. Smith.

### IN GENERAL.

Greenback candidates are more numerous than greenbacks.

The yellow fever has cut off a good many presidential lunch routes.

Even Brick Pomeroy finds fault with Kearney, calling him "a loafer and a brute." Condemnation from Sir Hubert is trouble, indeed, says the Buffalo Express.

If you ain't an Ohio man you should be very glad of it. True, the Ohio man gets all the fat offices, but when he dies the medical college invariably gets him.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

The heat in the California and Consolidated Virginia mines is at present intense, and the demand for ice so great, that the consumption of ice amounts to ninety-six pounds a day for each man.

The Chinamen of San Francisco are again endeavoring to stop the cutting off of queues in the prisons of that city. A test case is being made of a Chinese prisoner's suit against the sheriff for $10,000 damages.

A Chicago poet sings: "Wha wadna be a poet?" Wha wadna! If that style of spelling is allowable, the country is full of them. If this sort of thing is to go on, we would like to know what is to become of the United States language.—St. Louis Republican.

A syndicate of French financiers, among whom is M. Pouyer-Quertier, has coalesced with some enterprising and moneyed Americans for the purpose of laying another Atlantic cable, and a large part of the necessary capital is already guaranteed.

The business man who thinks that "a few lines on the local side occasionally" is all the advertising that he needs, is, according to the Boston Globe, "twin brother to the man who covered the back door of a poor house with a colored poster announcing an excursion to the Paris exposition."

Col. Mosby, of Virginia, recently appointed consul at Hong Kong, China, gets his first quarter's salary a day or two ago. He remarked to the paying teller: "This is the second time I have drawn on the United States treasury; the first time was when I pulled up a couple of army posts[illegible] during the war."

Mary Anderson feeds genius with beefsteak. She says: "When I come home at night I am awfully hungry. I eat a beefsteak supper when I come from the theatre—a nice underdone steak—and not a very small one at that. But after my midnight supper I go to bed and sleep with the most perfect equanimity."

Lord Dufferin, the popular governor general of the dominion, has been suggesting to Governor Robinson, of New York, that the Niagara falls should be purchased for use as public property, and set aside forever as an international park. Without imagining that Mr. Edison's startling proposition to draw off the water and telegraph its power through the country has alarmed Lord Dufferin, or had anything to do with this move, it is certain that this proposition will commend itself to general approval. Of all the great natural wonders in the North American continent Niagara falls, first of of all, deserves to be public property, the common possession of all who come to see its majestic greatness.

The recent reports from the Menlo park laboratory are calculated to make the owners of gas stock tremble and gas consumers rejoice. Mr. Edison claims to have actually solved the problem of subdividing the electric light and making it possible to introduce it into private houses to take the place of gas-light, giving families not only all the advantages of this splendid light, but at about one-tenth the present cost of gas. The present gas fixtures can be utilized for the new light, and [illegible] is introduced by [illegible] or a simple [illegible] distinguishing to be accomplished by simply touching a spring. Mr. Edison keeps the nature of his invention secret until he shall have obtained a patent on it, and then will give a public exhibition of it in New York.

Mr. Milbank leased three rooms at the New York "Hotel Bristol," but the fare disagreeing with him, he left before the time was out, paying only for the time he had occupied. The proprietor brought suit for $140 for the remaining three months of the lease. He gained the suit. This was simply a test case, and five similar ones will follow. One gentleman's board bill, room rent and incidentals are $166. Another $1,500, one year's room rent. Others from $35 to $250 a week. There was a great outcry against the fare by the prosecuted boarders. "They agreed to give us hot lunches and didn't do it, and hot lunches are an important point with women and children and sick persons." Nobody attacked the beef and soup—the game was a brief one—for want of disagreement. One lady complained that she couldn't get enough lemon pie, and, upon being told that lemon pie was not so agreeable to all the guests, she said that "anybody was a fool that didn't like lemon pie."

### The Fourth District.

Columbus Enquirer.

We have a third Richmond in the field—Major R. J. Moses. It is hinted in republican circles that ex-Judge Bigbee, formerly radical congressman in the days of radical bayonet rule, will be the candidate of their party.

Taking a view of all the situation, it appears there are four candidates for congressman in this district, viz: Hon. Henry R. Harris, Capt. Persons, Major R. J. Moses—all democrats, and probable ex-Judge Bigbee, republican.

Col. D. H. Burts is not a candidate.

The bars are down and the course is open. Of course, all are interested in the defeat of the republican. If all run it gives him a chance—a good one.

It will do all good to examine the question of eligibility and usefulness. It cannot be doubted that the large majority of the late convention was in favor of Hon. Henry R. Harris, and that they composed the greater number of the district. As we stated at the time, the vote in Muscogee county for delegates meant Judge M. J. Crawford first choice, Hon. H. R. Harris second. Among the strongest anti-Harris men have admitted this. That will not admit an argument. It can be very easily tested. Judge Crawford had previously positively declined to scramble for the office. We believe that neither he nor any other man in the district would decline if the nomination was unanimously tendered. Such considerations are now out of the question, nor need we discuss the action of the convention, or whether we disapprove its non-action.

The question brought squarely before the people is a fair one, and which of the democrats will make the most useful and influential member of congress. We pronounce [illegible] ically in favor of Hon. Henry R. [illegible] ing by far the most experienced [illegible] and of equal ability, and the most popular with the people. It cannot be denied that he was the choice of the majority of the convention. Carroll county had three tests, and finally pronounced overwhelmingly for Harris.

Captain Henry Persons in the convention had two counties, Talbot and Marion. We do not think Muscogee was for him. If so, it can be tested any day without cost. He is a gentleman of education, quickness and intelligence, but has no legislative experience beyond that of a keen observant citizen. Few men, unless gifted with extraordinary eloquence like Hon. B. H. Hill, have any influence during their first years in congress. Why, it requires many months to get an insight into the workings of the body. General Butler, of Massachusetts, candidly admitted he had not learned the rules of the house.

The greenbackers, as a separate party, have no strength in Georgia, because their principles are nationally the same as the democrats.

Major R. J. Moses is one of the leading lawyers in the state, a shrewd observer and student of men and events, of considerable powers of eloquence, and has served several sessions in the Georgia legislature. He has also exhibited his faculties for research and analysis to a remarkable degree, but he, too, would be a new member of congress, and hence could have no weight on account of past associations.

Hon. Henry R. Harris has been a solid, substantial member of congress for six years. He is the third man on the most important committee of the house. Returned for the fourth time, he will be further promoted, for a member has the greater influence the oftener there is exhibited the confidence of his constituents. He is a working member. His opinions are of value in committee rooms where is conducted legislation. He has gained valuable aid for his section. He has influence with his fellow members. They respect him as a clear-headed man of incorruptible integrity. He is ever at his post watchful. On every issue his name has been recorded. He has never been on the fence—his votes are on record, and he proudly claims he would not change one, had he the power, nor would his constituents ask him to do so, for they approve every one. He has made few speeches, but these have obtained the highest praise from the most distinguished men. His word and integrity are unquestioned. He is known and has influence in the departments. New men would have to learn all he has acquired. The longer he serves the greater is his word with the authorities. He knows whom and where to go when there is an object to gain for his district.

We all cannot get our favorites. Compare, quietly and carefully, any other candidate with Col. Harris, and we are satisfied the common sense of the people is to retain his services. When we have a good representative, and there's none whose record will bear inspection more thoroughly, he is entitled to the second term. He is drawn on the United States treasury the first time when he is paid for his services. He first draws on the United States treasury for his salary as a member of congress. He is entitled to the second draft. He is entitled to the third draft, and continued by his constituents in the future.

### Tennessee's Good Name Re-Established.

New York Evening Post.

Another negro has been lynched at Murfreesborough, in Tennessee, making the third who has been executed there in nine months without the forms of law. Unless the executive officers of the state make earnest efforts to punish these foul murders, Judge Lynch and his present further lessons of this kind the good name of the state will be seriously compromised. There is great doubt as to the guilt of the latest victims but guilty or innocent, there was no reason why he should not have had a fair trial. Tennessee is not a back country, without jails and courts, and a black man would certainly not go before a jury there with any undue prejudice in his favor. Rutherford county, of which Murfreesborough is the capital town, contains a large majority of democratic citizens.

### Senator Hill and Democratic Unity.

Richmond Dispatch.

We trust that every man read the speech of Senator Ben Hill at Atlanta, which appeared in our paper of Friday. It was exactly suited to the day and the times. It was brief, sententious, practical, and forcible. The particular point made in it was that the republican party was in the throes of death and the democratic party upon the threshold of a victory that would place in its hands the government of the nation. The course in his view, and nothing can prevent its ending success save the folly of some and the selfishness and corrupt schemes of others of those who should assist in securing this triumph and participate in its advantages.

### Eichelberger's Eastern Studies.

Keokuk Constitution.

We have been looking up the Ahkound of Swat, and find that he was the cousin of the Nabob of Joonaghur, uncle of the Rajah of Kolapore, and distantly related to the Bhow Shahib of Sungli. His wife's brother was the Roa of Rampot, and his brother-in-law was the Nawab of Pahlumpoor. The Ahkound of Swat's uncle's cousin's brother was the Dewan of Gwalior, and the Begum of Bhopal was a distant relative of his mother-in-law. The Jam of Nowanuyur was his most intimate friend, while the Nawab of Radhumpoor used to live in the same town he did. Nevertheless, the Ahkound died.

### Pigs and Poetry.

Washington Post.

There are two persons in Vermont who are objects of envy in their respective neighborhoods. One is the lucky owner of the premium of the state fair on Berkshire pigs, and Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Rutland, has received the personal thanks of King Alfonso, of Spain, for a sonnet on the late Queen Mercedes. If Vermont is proud of anything it is her pigs and poetry.

### Twenty Minutes More His Ruin.

Griffin News.

At the conclusion of "Rubin" Arnold's speech on Saturday, a strong friend of Hammond's moved to give him twenty minutes more, but "Rubin" thanked him and said he was through. The idea of the Hammond man was that twenty minutes more would about settle his hash in Spalding county.

### Democrats and Cats.

Boston Herald.

When a democratic convention of 7,450 delegates divides into two, one showing over 900 delegates and the other over 1,200, we have a new illustration of the great truth B. F. Butler once promulgated, that democratic quarrels are like cat fights, which only result in more cats.

### No Room for Despair.

Springfield Republican.

When the foremost men of the south are Hamton in South Carolina, Gordon in Georgia, Nicholls in Louisiana and Lamar in Mississippi, there is no occasion for despairing of the future of the republic.

### The Trouble in Texas.

Galveston News.

Not being able to pick cotton over the counter of a country grocery while talking politics, is what keeps Texas back just now.

### The Aged Benjamin.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Ben Butler is worth $1,000,000. To get at Ben's days since he began to work, divide by $1 25.

### Right to the Point.

Perry Home Journal.

THE CONSTITUTION is one of the best and ablest edited papers in the union.

### "Abou Den Kearney."

Abou Den Kearney, may his tribe decrease,
Awoke one night from dreams of the Chinese,
In which he murmured oft, in accents low,
His famous watch word: "The Chinese must go"!)
And saw a spalpeen writing in the cold,
Excess of cheek then made Den Kearney bold,
And to the presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?" The figure raised its head,
And with a grin replied: "You just keep cool;
I'm looking round to find the biggest fool."
"And am I one?" said Kearney. "I don't know,"
Replied the other, Kearney spoke more low
And cheeky then: "You just can bet your pile
I pool my issues in the sand-lot style."
The spalpeen bowed and vanished. The next night
The fun of locks he bore, of sand and wit,
And lo! Den Kearney's name led all the rest.
—[Bret Harte, in San Francisco Post.

—Scarcely has the warm breath of summer died away, when coughs and colds, those avant couriers of dangerous disease, show themselves. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always cures them, and most quickly too.

### Mothers, Stay at Home,

And cure your child with Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) TEETHINA Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy; Cures Cholera-Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children; Heals Eruptions and Sores; Removes and prevents the formation of Worms. No medicine ever received such enthusiastic commendation from those who have used it. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar and all Druggists keep it.

### An Economical Floor Covering.

Linoleum, being composed of cork, is as elastic as a carpet; is warm, waterproof, accumulates no dirt, and will outwear the best oilcloth three or four times. It is manufactured in handsome patterns, and sold by all first-class carpet dealers. None but the genuine article has the word "LINOLEUM" on the back of every yard of cloth.

### Wilhoit's Tonic!

A SAFE, SURE AND SCIENTIFIC CURE.—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestibly that no remedy has superceded the use of this reliable Tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long retained billious secretions, and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all druggists.

627 may1 d&w6m sep21 d&w2w

### For upward of thirty years Mrs.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&wly


### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

## Elberton Air-Line Railway.

The public are informed that this road is now opened for freight and passenger business to Royston, within twenty miles of Elberton. Trains run as follows (Sunday's excepted):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Toccoa | GOING SOUTH. | 9:30 a m |
| Arrive at Royston | | 12:40 p m |
| | GOING NORTH. | |
| Leave Royston | | 3:35 p m |
| Arrive Toccoa | | 6:41 p m |

Road and equipments new and first-class with all modern attachments and improvements.

Freights received at any point on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway for Elberton and all points on the Elberton Air-Line.

First-class Passenger Coaches, for the accommodation of passengers, attached to all trains.

oct2 d1w G. J. FORRACRE, G. M.

MILTON POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALES. Will be sold before the Court House door in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in November next, the following property, to-wit:

Lots of land numbers 336 and 265, all lying and being in the second district and second section of said county of Milton. Levied on as the property of W. S. Grogan, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the Justice Court of the 823d District, G. M., in favor of Willby Bearden vs. J. P. Tucker, principal, and R. M. Tucker, security. Levy made and returned to me by H. W. Lewis, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, the following property, to-wit: One dark bay Stallion Horse. Levied on as the property of W. S. Grogan, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Milton Superior Court in favor of G. M. Hook vs. W. S. Grogan and W. H. Nesbit. Property pointed out by W. S. Grogan. This September 28, 1878.

5 oct2 wtd WILLIAM BUISE, Sheriff.

GEORGIA, FAYETTE COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, September 30, 1878. J. A. Carmichael and Nathaniel Miller having applied for letters of administration on the estate of W. F. Kelly, late of said county, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in November next, else letters will be granted the applicants. L. B. GRIGGS,

4 oct2 wiw Ordinary.

### Copartnership Notice.

MR. JAMES H. LOW—FORMERLY A PARTner of the old and reliable firms, Edward Padelford & Co., Savannah, Ga., and Wood & Low, New Orleans, La., and a resident of this city for more than five years—has been admitted a partner, from this date, in my Real Estate and Insurance business. The firm name, in future, will be "HUNT & LOW." JOEL HUNT.

Atlanta, Ga., October 1st, 1878.

ATLANTA, GA., October 1st, 1878.

We have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of HUNT & LOW, for the purpose of conducting a General Real Estate and Insurance Agency, on Commission principles. We ask the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to whom we will endeavor to give satisfaction in our business. JOEL HUNT,

JAMES H. LOW

Office, No. 44 Marietta St., (W. D. Grant Building.)

608 oct1 d2w

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### EDUCATIONAL.

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE for Both sexes opens Sept 18th. Separate buildings and classes. Experienced instructors. Terms $240 per year. Address Rev. A. J. JELLY, D.D., Pres., New Windsor, Md. 386 aug21 d39t wed sat tues

EDGEWOITH SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

No. 59 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, PRINCIPAL.

THE Seventeenth annual Session begins September 19th. Circulars apply to the Principal. 19 aug3 d2m

University of Georgia.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the University will be held at Athens, on the 15th day of October, on account of the death of Prof. Wm. Henry Waddell. C. J. JENKINS, 592 sep28 d5t President Board Trustees.

Night Sessions

OF MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY COMmence October 1st. Hours from 7 to

# THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED OCT. 1, 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges—Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Wells vs. Chaffins. Ejectment, from Muscogee.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant to recover two-thirds of the premises sued for, the same being a house and lot in the city of Columbus. The questions involved in the case were submitted to the decision of the court without the intervention of a jury. The court decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and the defendant excepted. The defendant claimed title to the property in dispute as a purchaser at a guardian's sale, but it appeared that no order had been entered on the minutes of the court of ordinary granting leave to the guardian to sell it, as required by law. The property was sold on the first Tuesday in August, 1869. The defendant offered in evidence the minutes of the court of ordinary for April term, 1874, from which it appeared that, on the application of Wells, the purchaser and present defendant, that a nunc protunc order had been entered thereon, granting leave to the guardian to sell the property, who died in 1873, or early in 1874. This order of the ordinary granting leave to the guardian to sell the property, which purported to have been granted in May, 1869, was not found in the ordinary's office, but among the papers of Thompson, the guardian, after his death; and the question is, was the sale good as against the plaintiffs, who were minors, without an order of the ordinary granting leave to sell being entered on the minutes of that court, and if not, did the entry of the order nunc pro tunc at the April term 1874 cure that defect in the title, and make it valid? When a purchaser of real estate claims title thereto by virtue of a guardian's sale, he must show an order of the ordinary granting to the guardian leave to sell it. Code, sections 1828 and 2569. In this case it was affirmatively shown that no order had been entered on the minutes of the court of ordinary granting leave to the guardian to sell the premises in dispute prior to the sale thereof. But it is claimed that the paper which was found amongst the papers of the guardian after his death purporting to be an order signed by the ordinary for the sale of the property and which was entered nunc pro tunc at the April term of the court, 1874, afforded ojdemary evidence that leave to sell the property had been granted by the ordinary according to law before the property was sold on the first Tuesday in August, 1869. It appears from the evidence in the record that at the February term of the court, 1868, an order was passed by the ordinary appointing Thompson guardian of the plaintiffs when he shall give bond in the sum of $2,500, with A. T. Calhoun security, which was not done so far as the record shows. At the June term of the court, 1869, an order was passed by the ordinary in which it is recited that Thompson had been appointed guardian of the plaintiffs at the February term, 1868, and whereas the condition of said appointment was that said Thompson should give bond in the sum of $2,500, with A. T. Calhoun security, which bond has not been given; and now, at this term of the court comes the said Thompson and gives bond in the sum of $2,500, with J. W. Ryan and W. M. Murphy, as securities, and his letters of guardianship have issued to him accordingly. Thus it will be seen that, at the time the nunc pro tunc order for leave to sell the property purports, to have been granted in May, 1869, Thompson, the guardian, was not qualified to act in that capacity, he not having given bond and security, as required by law, until June, 1869. The probable explanation of that paper, purporting to be an order of the ordinary, is, (the ordinary being dead,) that he drew it up and signed it at the May term, 1869, preparatory to entering in on the minutes, expecting that the guardian would file his bond at that term, but as he did not do so, the order for that reason was not entered on the minutes of the court. How that may have been we do not know, but the facts all tend to show that the property of the plaintiffs, who were minors, was not sold by their guardian in accordance with the laws of the land, and there was no error in the decision of the court in view of the evidence contained in the record.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiff in error.
R. J. Moses, for defendants.

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Wimberly vs. Wimberly et. al. Injunction, from Talbot.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendants, with a prayer for an injunction on the allegations contained therein. The chancellor granted a rule to show cause why the injunction prayed for should not be granted, and upon the hearing thereof, after considering the allegations in the complainant's answer thereto, and the several affidavits filed by the respective parties, refused to grant the injunction, whereupon the complainant excepted. There is nothing in this case to take it out of the general rule so repeatedly announced by this court in cases brought here for the purpose of controlling the discretion of the chancellor in granting, or in refusing to grant injunctions.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Jno. Peabody; W. A. Little; M. Bethune; J. M. Martin, for plaintiff in error.

Willis & Willis; J. M. Mathews; Blandford & Garrard; Robt. S. Bryan, for defendants.

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Vandenburg, Bonnett & Co. vs. Threlkeld. Complaint, from Muscogee.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a motion for a new trial which was overruled by the court and the plaintiff excepted. It appears from the record that the case was submitted to the decision of the court without the intervention of a jury, when the following facts appeared in evidence:

1. Judgment recovered in favor of plaintiffs against defendant in Muscogee superior court, November 20th, 1857, at November term, 1857.

2. Execution on said judgment, dated January 20th, 1858, was issued returnable to May term, 1858, of said court.

3. Cost of clerk and sheriff, on said execution, was paid respectively to each by plaintiffs attorney.

4. Dec. 31, 1869, scire facias, to revive said judgment as dormant, was sued out in behalf of plaintiffs, and issued, returnable to May term, 1870; and served by the sheriff of Spalding county, personally, on the defendant, who was then living in that county. The fee of the sheriff for said service was paid said sheriff in behalf of the plaintiffs.

The scire facias was returned to the superior court of Muscogee county, where it stood upon the dockets of said court, until it was dismissed, on motion of defendant, at May term—June 17—1871.

5. After this, the original execution was lost, and in fact, has never since been found. With the hope, however, that it might come to light, plaintiffs, by attorney, continued their search for it until the approach of November term, 1876, of the court, when they filed a petition for an alias, and thereon an alias execution in lieu of said lost original, was ordered to issue, and was levied Dec 30, 1876, on land, as property of defendant.

6. Thereupon defendant made and filed his affidavit of illegality, on the ground that the judgment was sued out on November 20th, 1857, at November term, 1857; that execution issued January 20, 1858; and that from and after——day of May, 1858, no entry had been made, and that seven years had expired from the time of the last entry upon said execution, made by an officer authorized to execute and return the same, and deponent makes his affidavit that further proceedings therein may be estopped and the same declared dormant.

The case of illegality came on to be heard May term, 1878, when the plaintiffs demurred to said affidavit, but said demurrer was overruled. Thereupon, plaintiffs put in evidence:

1. Said alias execution and the entries thereon of costs paid, and same entries from the court and from the sheriff's execution dockets, signed respectively by the clerk and the sheriff.

2. Said scire facias and the entries thereon by the sheriff of Spalding county, of service on defendant, and his receipt for his fee for said service.

3. The judgment of the court at May term, 1871—under date June 17th, 1871—dismissing said scire facias, and which is as follows:

Vanderberg, Bonnet & Co., vs. John W. Threldkeld. Scire facias to revive judgment. Dismissed for want of affidavit.

It appearing to the court that the judgment upon which the above scire facias is issued, was founded upon a contract made or implied before the first day of June, 1865, and that the plaintiffs have failed to file an affidavit that all legal taxes chargeable by law have been paid upon the same: It is therefore, on motion of defendant, ordered that said scire facias be dismissed, and that defendant recover of the plaintiffs the sum of——dollars, cost of this proceeding."

4. The order of court at November term, 1876, under date of December 12, 1876, establishing said alias in lieu of said lost fi. fa.

5. T. Downing testified: That as attorney for plaintiffs, he sued out said scire facias to save the bar of the act of March 16, 1868, and in furtherance of his endeavors to collect said claim, regarding said judgment as dormant under the law as recognized and understood; that he sent said scire facias, with sheriff's fee, to the sheriff of Spalding county, where defendant then lived, to be served on him; that he remembered said original execution; it was lost after dismissal of said scire facias, and has not since been found; that he had searched for it everywhere it was likely to be; and in the hope that it might some day come to light, he deferred taking other steps until, despairing of finding the original paper, he filed the application for said alias, which was allowed by the court; the alias was issued and levied.

Geo. Y. Pond, the clerk, and J. G. Burrus, the sheriff, testified each, that at request of attorney of plaintiffs, they had searched in their respective offices for said original paper, and could not find it.

The evidence being closed, the court, after argument, decided that said judgment—the foundation of said fi. fa.—was dormant, and sustained said affidavit: Whereupon plaintiffs filed a motion for a new trial, alleging for error:

1. The overruling of said demurrer.

2. The decision of the court that said judgment was dormant.

There was no error in overruling the demurrer to the defendant's affidavit of illegality. The plaintiff relied upon the scire facias sued out on the 31st of December, 1869, alleging that said judgment was dormant, to take it out of the dormant judgment act. Whilst it may be true that the judgment was not dormant at that time according to a correct interpretation of of the law, still it is difficult to perceive how that proceeding of the plaintiff in which he alleged that the judgment was dormant, can be construed as an act of the plaintiff going to show that the judgment was a valid, subsisting judgment, and not a dormant judgment. There was no error in deciding that the judgment was dormant on the statement of facts contained in the record.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

L. T. Downing, for plaintiffs in error.
W. A. Little; B. H. Crawford; Jno. Peabody, for defendant.

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Morris vs. Tinker et al. Injunction, from McIntosh.

WARNER, C. J.

The complainant filed his bill against the defendants praying for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver upon the allegations contained therein. The chancellor, upon the hearing of the application and after considering the allegations in the complainant's bill, the defendants' answer thereto, and the affidavits filed in the case, refused to grant the injunction and appoint a receiver as prayed for; whereupon the complainant excepted. There is nothing in this case to take it out of the general rule so repeatedly announced by this court in cases brought here for the purpose of controlling the discretion of the chancellor in granting, or in refusing to grant injunctions.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

R. E. Lester, for defendants.

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Eagle & Phœnix Manufacturing company vs. Welch. Case, from Muscogee.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where the suit was for a personal injury to an employee engaged in blasting, a premature explosion having occurred during the process of tamping, a declaration which alleged an undertaking on the part of the employer to furnish suitable powder, and a breach of that undertaking by furnishing mixed powder, a more hazardous article, (the increased hazard being unknown to the employee), whereby the explosion took place and the injury was sustained, was sufficient in substance, without specifying what particular elements in the mixture rendered it less safe than suitable powder would have been. A general demurrer to the declaration was properly overruled.

2. A witness who, a month before the trial, took passage by railroad at Columbus for Mobile, saying he was going to the Black Hills, and who has not returned nor been heard from, may be deemed inaccessible, so as to render what he testified upon a former trial of the same case competent evidence under section 3782 of the code. Especially is this so, where he was the plaintiff in the action, and, just before leaving, received money and clothing from the opposite party, one of whose agents was active in procuring his ticket and seeing him off, and where the fees of his counsel were left unpaid, and it was known or expected that the action would proceed for the counsel's benefit to the extent of such fees. Generally, that a witness is beyond the jurisdiction of the state is sufficient excuse for not producing him. 6 Ga. 382; 7 Ib. 356, 445; 8 Ib. 201; 10 Ib. 261 (7); 13 Ib. 510; 39 Ib. 75; 1 Grif. Ev. §163 and note.

3. In the light of all the circumstances, it was possible for the jury to find as they did, from the testimony, without being influenced by passion or prejudice, and as the presiding judge refused to interfere on a motion for new trial, the verdict may stand.

Judgment affirmed.

Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiff in error.
R. J. Moses; J. M. Russell, for defendant.

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Colquitt, governor, for the use of Lackey vs. Ivey et. al. Suit on Sheriff's bond, from Muscogee.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. For the sheriff to neglect to serve a declaration and process and make return of service, when by law it is his duty to serve and return, is a breach of his official bond; and any person aggrieved thereby may maintain an action upon the bond, against the sheriff and his sureties. Code, §§ 12, 349, 361, 3339, 3949; 15 Ga., 46.

2. In this case the amended declaration sets forth a cause of action. The breach of the bond is sufficiently assigned. Taking the allegations as true, damages flowed from the breach. It was error to sustain the demurrer.

Judgment reversed.

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Russell & Russell; Thornton & Grimes; Blandford & Garrard, for plaintiff in error.
Peabody & Brannon, for defendants.

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London vs. Coleman. Motion, from Muscogee.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. On a motion to distribute money in the hands of a receiver, where the finding of the jury allowed to certain attorneys a given amount for services in securing and preserving the fund, and to a machinist a given amount, and to the plaintiff in a distress warrant a given amount, the judgment will not be arrested at the instance of the debtor's assignee in bankruptcy, one of the parties to the motion, for any of the following causes: Because the attorneys heretofore claimed for the same service on a previous trial of the same motion, and nothing was allowed them, in which result they, for the time being, acquiesced; because of a misnomer or misdescription in the record; because no execution against the realty, covered by the lien of the machinist, has issued; because, though the verdict defined the amount of the fund to be recovered by each claimant, it embraced no express finding as to the existence of any lien; because the verdict did not declare preferences or priorities among those in whose favor it was rendered; because the services of the attorneys in bringing the money into court, or in recovering it for the receiver, were rendered after the debtor was adjudicated a bankrupt; because the plaintiff in the distress warrant had a special lien upon some of the property in equity for the effects of the wards which came into his hands but never passed legally out of them to his successor.

Judgment reversed.

B. M. Davis; Sam. Hall, for plaintiffs in error.
C. C. Duncan, for defendants.

---

Elizabeth Findlay vs. Jacob Sasser. Partition, from Houston.

JACKSON, J.

Joshua Mercer died in 1843, leaving a will by which he devised certain lands to his wife for life, remainder to his children, among them Elizabeth, who intermarried with Findlay in 1858. In December, 1863, Sasser bought the life estate of the widow and went into possession January 1st, 1867, and he bought of Findlay the remainder interest devised to Elizabeth, his wife, in 1867. The widow died in 1876, and Elizabeth Findlay applied for writ of partition to have her share set apart, on the ground that the right thereto was her's, and not her husband's, by virtue of his marital rights, under act of 1866, known as the married woman's law.

Held, That the title to the remainder vested in the husband on his intermarriage with Elizabeth in 1859, and that it passed legally into Sasser by the husband's conveyance in 1867. See 25th Ga., 622; 57 Ga., 412.

Judgment affirmed.

C. C. Duncan, for plaintiff in error.
H. M. Holtzclaw, for defendant.

---

George H. Bryan vs. Wm. A. Osborne. Debt and equitable plea, from Muscogee.

JACKSON, J.

1. Under the act of 1876, authorizing special verdicts in equity, such issues only need be submitted to the jury as, together with the facts submitted in the pleadings, will bring out the truth of the case full enough to sustain the decree.

2. Where, in response to such issues, the jury find that the defendant knew all about the title he bought, and had been in possession, together with his vendor, over twenty years, and was still in possession thereof, and that the vendor lives in the state, the equitable plea having been set up that the note sued on was given for land, and he feared the title, and that the vendor was beyond seas:

Held, that the defendant ought to pay for the land, and that the decree that he pay the note for the purchase money thereof is right.

Judgment affirmed.

Thornton & Grimes; Blandford & Garrard, for plaintiff in error.
L. T. Downing, for defendant.

---

B. F. Manning, et. al., vs. Willoughby Manning, executor of Marshall. In Equity, from Houston.

JACKSON, J.

1. A party cannot discontinue a suit brought by counsel at her instance without paying fees, but counsel may go on and prosecute for fees; it follows that an administrator cannot do what the party herself could not, and therefore the administrator may be made a party, for the benefit of counsel over his objection, he being secured against costs if security be demanded by him.

2. In charges of fraud and defense thereof much latitude is allowed in introducing evidence; therefore, where a guardian was charged with fraud in procuring another to take his place, the fact that he acted openly and with full knowledge of the family, including the mother of the minor wards, may go to the jury, though such acts be in strictness, res inter alios acta.

3. A guardian cannot discharge his trust by turning over to his successor debts due to himself individually from that successor; he must turn over the effects of the ward or money in lieu thereof, or solvent notes well secured on third persons if the estate of the wards has passed into such paper; and if he take a receipt from the second guardian in full of the effects of the ward when he has not in fact turned those effects over, but collected his own individual debt by the settlement, and the successor become insolvent and unable to respond to the wards, the first guardian will be held bound in equity for the effects of the wards which came into his hands but never passed legally out of them to his successor.

Judgment reversed.

B. M. Davis; Sam. Hall, for plaintiffs in error.
C. C. Duncan, for defendants.

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Eliza Schley, Guardian vs. The Chattahoochee National Bank.

JACKSON, J.

This court will not control the discretion of the presiding judge in the grant of a first new trial, on the ground that in his judgment the verdict is decidedly against the weight of the evidence, unless it appears clearly from the record that such discretion has been abused.

Judgment affirmed.

Thornton & Grimes; Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiff in error.

Ingram & Johnson; R. J. Moses, for defendant.

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Wolff & Bro. vs. Marietta Paper Manufacturing Company. Certiorari, from Bibb.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. A statute which requires a summons to bear date fifteen days before the time of trial (acts of 1876, pamphlet 37) means that there shall be at least fifteen days from the date of the summons to the time of trial—not that there shall be that number precisely and no more.

2. It is not indispensable to the validity of the judgment of a justice's court that it should be rendered upon the trial-day named in the summons. When, at the request of the defendant, the presiding justice continues the case to a given day, though it be more than ten days, his jurisdiction is not lost. If after procuring such continuance, the defendant fails to attend at the time appointed, the justice may proceed to a hearing on that day, or adjourn over until the next day, and then proceed.

Judgment affirmed.

Washington Dessau, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.

R. F. Lyon; R. W. Patterson, for defendant.

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B. F. Davis vs. John Alston. Suit on note, from Webster.

JACKSON, J.

1. To prove the execution of a deed or written contract touching the sale of lands, the attesting witness should be produced, or his absence accounted for. The acknowledgment of the party himself or his admission in a sworn answer has been held not to dispense with the presence of the attesting witness. 10 Ga. 253.

2. If a receipt for certain notes as collateral contain the contract, in the main, on which the issue in the case depends, it is the best evidence thereof and must be produced or accounted for.

3. If in possession of defendant or his counsel and not produced, counsel for plaintiff may call the attention of the jury to the fact as a suspicious circumstance, unless the court has ruled that it need not be produced, in which event such allusion would be disrespectful and therefore improper.

4. Where the plaintiff had made a contract with the debtor on the collateral notes for certain lands by which these notes would have been taken in part payment and thereby secured; and the trade was not consummated because the plaintiff could not arrange other matters connected therewith to suit himself, and where he lost notes of his own on the same party by the failure to consummate it, and where the question was in dispute whether plaintiff was to push the notes upon the collateral debtor by the contract, a charge to the effect if he could have consummated the trade, and did not, and thereby the collaterals were lost, that he was responsible for the loss, is too broad. Such failure to consummate was a circumstance to be considered in connection with the other facts of the case, going to show laches with the collaterals, but without more it ought not to have concluded the plaintiff.

Judgment reversed.

Guerry & Son, for plaintiff in error.
Hawkins & Hawkins, for defendant.

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Bond vs. Bond. Equity, from Muscogee.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. A statute which declares that "the lien of a mechanic binds the building which the machinery was attached, as well as the machinery, and the premises are not the property of the debtor but of his lessor, other creditors of the common debtor have no right to force the machinist to resort to the realty for satisfaction, in order to leave the proceeds of the machinery (sold as personalty) to be applied to debts of inferior dignity in favor of such creditors.

2. Where a stationary engine was sold and put up by a machinist, and, as a part of the contract of sale, it was stipulated that the engine was to be started and put in proper order for running, which it did, but failed to start it and fit it for running in position, was work done in pursuance of the original contract, though said work was charged for in an open account, and the price itself was covered by drafts, and did not enter into the account. A record of the machinist's lien, made within three months after the work was completed, though not within three months after the sale, was in time.

3. When a machinist's lien was upon, say, one fourth in value of the whole property sold, the lien attached to one fourth of the proceeds of sale, and no more. When of this entire fund all was lost except, say, one third, the lien upon the fund saved was in the like proportion; that is, it was upon one-third of the amount saved, and no more.

Judgment reversed.

R. F. Maxs, for plaintiff in error.

Peabody & Brannon, for defendants.


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I WILL SELL upon the premises, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 3d day of October, SIX VACANT LOTS situated on that beautiful eminence between Jones avenue, Simpson, Mangum and Gray streets as per plat, and near the 2d Baptist church on Marietta street school. This site is noted for good health, fine water; is convenient to cotton factory, and the public work shops along the State road, and of easy access to Marietta street cars. The center lot large and improved, has a conveniently constructed house with five rooms and a two-room kitchen, and a number of grand old oak forest trees, handsome flower yard, with choice shrubbery. Is a real handsome place. This whole property is sold without reserve. Servants on the premises will show the house. Free ride on street cars to sale. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months with eight per cent interest. Title indisputable.

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TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Savannah | 9 20 a m |
| Leaves Augusta | 8 30 a m |
| Arrives at Augusta | 4 45 p m |
| Arrives at Macon | 6 45 p m |
| Leaves Macon for Atlanta | 9 16 p m |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 5 02 a m |

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 11 40 p m |
| Arrives at Macon | 6 20 a m |
| Leaves Macon | 7 00 a m |
| Arrives at Eatonton | 11 30 a m |
| Arrives at Milledgeville | 9 44 a m |
| Arrives at Augusta | 4 45 p m |
| Arrives at Savannah | 3 15 p m |
| Leaves Augusta | 8 30 a m |

Making connection at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Savannah | 7 30 p m |
| Arrives at Augusta | 5 40 a m |
| Leaves Augusta | 9 45 p m |
| Arrives at Milledgeville | 9 44 a m |
| Arrives at Eatonton | 11 30 a m |
| Arrives at Macon | 8 00 a m |
| Leaves Macon for Atlanta | 8 40 a m |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 12 00 m |
| Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula | 8 20 a m |
| Arrives at Eufaula | 2 35 p m |
| Arrives at Albany | 3 00 p m |
| Leaves Macon for Columbus | 3 15 a m |
| Arrives at Columbus | 2 15 p m |

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Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily except Sunday, and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning leave Fort Gaines Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4:47 a. m.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

TRAINS SOUTH AND EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 2 05 p m |
| Arrives at Macon from Atlanta | 6 55 p m |
| Leaves Albany | 10 10 a m |
| Leaves Eufaula | 4 30 p m |
| Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany | 4 47 p m |
| Leaves Columbus | 11 00 a m |
| Arrives at Macon from Columbus | 2 05 p m |
| Leaves Macon | 2 35 p m |
| Arrives at Augusta | 7 40 a m |
| Leaves Augusta | 9 45 p m |
| Arrives at Savannah | 7 15 a m |

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Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Sunday, for these points.

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GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

Legalized by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and supervised by Hon. R. C. Wintersmith, Ex. Treas. Gen'l T. A. Harris, and other prominent citizens that may be designated by ticket-holders, will hold their

SIXTH POPULAR DRAWING

In Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, Nov. 30, 1878

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Nearly 2,000 Prizes Aggregating $115,400 in Cash!

AND TICKETS ONLY $2.

In consequence of its popularity, and in compliance with requests of numerous ticket buyers, the management again present the following attractive and

Unprecedented Scheme:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | | $40,000 |
| 1 Prize | | 10,000 |
| 1 Prize | | 5,000 |
| 10 Prizes, $1,000 each | | 10,000 |
| 20 Prizes | 500 each | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes | 100 each | 10,000 |
| 300 Prizes | 50 each | 15,000 |
| 1000 Prizes | 20 each | 20,000 |
| 1000 Prizes | 10 each | 10,000 |
| 9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes | | 2,700 |
| 9 Prizes 200 each, | " | 1,800 |
| 9 Prizes 100 each, | " | 900 |
| 1,969 Prizes | | $115,400 |

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in the Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

600 oct weds & sats. nov tues, thurs & sats to 23 w oct 8, 22; nov 5,12,19,26

L. A. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a re

## GOLD, COTTON, WEATHER.

GOLD opened ——— York yesterday 100⅝; closed at 100⅝.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in New York at 10¾c; in Liverpool at 6¼d.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northeast winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, falling barometer.

**Local Weather Report.**

ATLANTA, GA., October 1, 1878.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther | Hu-midity of | Direction of Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 a. m. | 30.159 | 60° | 87 | N. E. | Clear. |
| 2 p. m. | 30.02 | 76° | 54 | N. E. | Clear. |
| 9 p. m. | 30.05 | 66° | 78 | E. | Clear. |
| Means. | 30.04 | 67° | 73 | | |

Maximum temperature 77°
Minimum temperature 57°
Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun 143.
R. K. REDDING, State Ag'l Dep't.


## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Open for business—Elberton Air-Line Railway.
Milton Sheriff's Sales—William Bulse.
For administration—L B Griggs.

## PREFERRED LOCALS.

### IT

has always been acknowledged "that the best is the cheapest!" Especially is this true in regard to sewing machines. You can get cheap and inferior machines anywher but they

### WILL

soon give out [the operator also] and prove what shams they are. If you want a machine that can be relied on at all times and in all seasons, one that it will

### PAY

to buy, call at our office and examine the leading machine of to-day.

THE DOMESTIC,
with its late improvements, it is as near perfection as earthly things generally get.
CRAIGE & CO.,
409 mar24 dtf 43 Whitehall street.

**A great variety of White and Decorated China, Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Lamp Goods, Plated-ware and Cutlery, at lower prices than any house in Georgia, at**

**HENRY, SELTZER'S.**
56 sep5,1878–dly

## Alex. Fox, Optician,

**39 Whitehall Street.**
509 sep7 d1m



# The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 2, 1878.


## THROUGH THE CITY.

### SIDEWALK NOTES.

Give us a first class comedy troupe.

Fulton county jail is comfortably full.

Atlanta is a popular city with the refugees.

Atlanta has five poets and a writer of fiction.

Help the hook and ladder boys pay for their truck.

The new books at the library are in constant demand.

The cotton presses of our city are working night and day.

Atlanta people have grown very fond of music lately.

The tide from Chattanooga continues to flow this way.

The prospect for brilliant races at the fair daily improves.

The bill posting business of our city is made lively by opposition.

The soldiers at the camp just outside the city seem as happy as kings.

"Ticket of Leave Man" will be given in a few days by a fine amateur troupe.

The new management of the Kimball house started off smoothly yesterday.

The bagging problem is a matter that interests farmers to a considerable extent.

The Whitehall street crossing is in a miserable fix. Let it be remembered at once.

How do you like our new CONSTITUTION? Vote a ten dollar bill for a year's subscription.

Gainesville claims that their stock of yellow legged chickens is not equal to the demand.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad track, near the passenger depot, is being macadamized.

The cinders between the railroad track in the depot should be covered over with gravel or sand.

Several new sheriff tickets, it is said, will soon be thrust upon our innocent and law-abiding citizens.

The lawyers feast is at hand. The superior court has opened up with a full docket, both civil and criminal.

Our wholesale dry goods merchants are selling more goods this season than they have sold any year since the war.

Can't we induce a few more leading citizens to come out for council. There are now only twenty-five candidates.

Lieutenant Governor Wiltz, of Louisiana, thinks that Atlanta is one of the most progressive cities that he has ever visited.

The nights of late have turned a cold shoulder towards our citizens. What have we done to be treated in this manner?

The large smoke stack at the Wall street entrance of the Union passenger depot has been blown all to pieces by the wind.

Soon the countenance of the domestic little fly will look like the bald head of his grandmother, as the cool weather is approaching rapidly.

The military matters of Atlanta are slightly mixed. We have two finely organized companies, the Governor's Guards and the Gate City Guards.

The lime scattered in the drains of our city make them look like a heavy fall of snow had taken place, and they had been selected as the chosen localities.

The scarcity of eggs at present tends to make a hen promenade around and put on airs of considerable importance. The truth is the hens have a monopoly of this business and can make a corner in the egg market at any time that they desire.

A United States signal station is established in our city, and THE CONSTITUTION will hereafter contain a full weather report every day. Sergeant George H. Robe is the observer, and is considered one of the most accurate in the service.

### Fair Bulletin.

We call attention to the advertisement of F. J. Hoyle in another column. He proposes to publish the official fair bulletin during the fair, having secured the privilege from the board of directors of the fair association. It will furnish a splendid medium for advertisers, as it will meet the eyes of all our visitors during fair week. Canvassers for the journal will call on the business men at once for advertisements. Give him a chance.

### "Ticket of Leave Man."

In a few days a company composed of some of the best amateur dramatic talent in the city will produce the beautiful drama, "Ticket of Leave Man." It will be given in a style which will do credit to the talent of Atlanta amateurs and of the city.

A first-class amateur entertainment will be given, and we hope to see it well attended.

### Big Sales.

During the month of September an Atlanta wholesale dry goods house sold $195,000 worth of goods. This is one of Atlanta's great enterprises. Her wholesale trade is spreading over several states, and we have now several large importers of foreign dry goods in our city. Our wholesale business is enormous.

### A Sad Death.

Sunday last at 11 a. m. Miss Fannie Dent Wright, the youngest daughter of our esteemed citizen Judge William F. Wright, breathed her last, after a long illness at her residence on Hunter street. The deceased had been a sufferer with that most terrible of all diseases, consumption, for eighteen months past. Her death was not unexpected by either herself or her loving parents. During the past month or two her condition has been considered hopeless. Her death caused much sorrow to her grief stricken parents and to the large circle of acquaintances by whom she was much loved.

Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock the funeral took place from St. Paul's church. The attendance was quite large, and the services were impressive. They were conducted by Rev. H. H. Parks, of the First Methodist church of our city, who was assisted by Rev. A. T. Spalding, of the Second Baptist church, on Washington street. The remains were escorted to Oakland cemetery by a concourse of friends of the deceased and her family. Miss Wright was a true Christian woman and was much beloved by all.

## ON THE STAGE.

### GEORGIA BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

**The Career of Mr. Henry Crisp—The Theatrical Success of Miss Eleanor Tyler, a LaGrange Lady.**

The present theatrical company at the Bostom museum is said to be the best in the country. Its success is immense. In a notice of them we find that two should be well known in Georgia.

HENRY CRISP,

the "leading man," is a son of the popular manager, the late W. H. Crisp, and is a brother of Judge C. F. Crisp, of the superior court of this state. During the war, as for some years before, Harry was a great favorite upon the southern stage, and his career to the high fame he now enjoys has always been a source of gratification to his friends in this state. He is now near the head of his profession, and a gentleman remembered by all who know him as brave, true and talented. He is now the prime favorite of the elite of Boston.

Of one of the favorite ladies of the company the following biographical sketch is given:

MISS GEORGIA ELEANOR TYLER

(in private life Mrs. Daniel Kent) was born in LaGrange, Ga., and during her childhood lived on a plantation but a few steps from the residence of Hon. Ben Hill, with whom, as well as with Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, she was a great favorite in those days. Her father's sympathies were with the north, and just before the war broke out he removed to Massachusetts, and Miss Georgia was placed at school in Westfield, where she was graduated from the high school in the class of 1872, and from the normal school two years later, in both regular and classical courses. During the winter of 1874 and the summer of 1875 she was principal of the grammar school at Deerfield, where she met with great success as a teacher. But she had long before decided to go upon the stage, and though her friends were opposed to the step, she succeeded (after an interview with Charlotte Cushman, who warmly encouraged her) in obtaining a conditional engagement at the Museum in the fall of 1875, and made her debut as a professional as Marie in "The Corsican Brothers," August 28, 1875. She remained at the museum during the season, and, though she did not accomplish much for want of opportunity, she satisfied the management that she was capable of good work, and was re-engaged as a regular member of the company for the next season. Not until February, 1877, did she meet with marked success, however, for her first real "hit" was made as Servia in "Virginius," during John McCullough's engagement. The tragedian became much interested in her, and selected her to play Nahmeokeo to his Metamora, Feb. 17, and in this part she was equally successful. In March, 1877, H. J. Montague played an engagement at the museum, and was so well pleased with Miss Tyler's remarkably quick study and excellent acting that he secured her as leading lady during his eastern tour. Since then her rise has been very rapid. On July 2, 1878, Miss Tyler was married to Mr. Daniel Kent, a young lawyer, but decided, with his consent and approval, to remain on the stage, from which she could illy be spared.

### THE COURTS.

**Supreme Court of Georgia.**

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Macon Circuit | 22 | Middle Circuit | 9 |
| Flint Circuit | 41 | Ocmulgee Circuit | 17 |
| Coweta Circuit | 15 | Brunswick Circuit | 11 |
| Rome Circuit | 10 | Eastern Circuit | 25 |
| Cherokee Circuit | 12 | Atlanta Circuit | 72 |
| Augusta Circuit | 15 | Total | 249 |

ATLANTA, GA., October 1.

Mr. W. A. Collier was admitted to practice in the supreme court, on taking the usual oath.

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 6. Argument concluded.

No. 10. Cook vs. Rainey, guardian. Appeal from Houston. Argued. Eli Warren; W. L. Wallace, for plaintiff in error. C. C. Duncan, for defendant.

No. 11. Haslan vs. Jones. Claim, from Houston. Eli Warren; W. L. Wallace, for plaintiff in error. C. C. Duncan, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Duncan, court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

**The United States Courts.**

Judge W. B. Woods, of the United States court, arrived in this city Monday last and on yesterday he sat upon the bench with Judge John Erskine.

Several criminal cases of little importance were tried and disposed of. To-day the civil docket will be reached, and cases will be disposed of as rapidly as possible. Very nearly all of the cases of illicit distilling have been tried and disposed of. Among the civil cases are several very important ones which will be disposed of as soon as they are reached, which will in probability be in about ten days. The court will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, at which time the civil docket will be called. Parties interested would do well to be in attendance.

**Fulton Superior Court.**

HON. GEO. HILLYER, JUDGE PRESIDING.

The fall term of the superior court of Fulton county opened Monday last with Judge George Hillyer presiding. The court was opened at 8½ o'clock.

The petit jurors for the present week were sworn and qualified.

A grand jury was empannelled, with W. L. Hubbard foreman, after which court adjourned to meet the following morning.

The court met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment at the usual hour.

The case of Tom Poole vs. —— Latham, suit for damages, was called. This case was on trial the entire day, and was given to the jury at a late hour in the afternoon, when court adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

**Mr. Mallon Comes Back.**

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Hon. Joseph E. Brown is a man of many words, and when he takes his pen in hand he displays much skill in making the worse appear the better reason. I wish to suggest to him how he might have shortened his argument.

Joseph E. Brown cannot run a steam engine without great danger to the train attached and to himself; therefore he is not a fit man for president of a railroad.

Joseph E. Brown did not know a few years ago (he may be wiser now) that it is possible for a bank account to exactly balance; therefore he was not a competent man to be governor of the great state of Georgia.

This form would have saved him much time and wasted energy.

The fact is, the qualifications desirable in a superintendent of public schools are many and various; and it is quite possible for a man to lack one or more of the hundred acquirements and qualifications desired, and yet succeed in organizing and bringing to a high degree of perfection the best schools in the country.

The qualifications fitting a man to conduct with ability the affairs of a great railroad are also many and varied; but it is quite possible for a man to attain great distinction in such position, and yet be ignorant of many things. And, in addition to these "negative qualifications," he might possess the imperiousness of a Cæsar, with a determination to rule the "whole world and the rest of mankind." He might possess the malignity of a fiend, and his impotent spleen be read behind the words and between the lines whenever in long epistles he essayed to traduce a man who should happen to stand in his way.

The fifth and sixth of his negative innuendoes were as the others; and I repeat if they are meant to be charged upon me the entire seven were false in every particular. This answers the other half column of argument based on my mission.

The gentleman thinks I have lost my temper. He is mistaken; I am not in the slightest degree disturbed. If I had spread my remarks over an entire page of the newspaper my words would not have seemed to him so sharp and severe. It is my right to repel an unjust attack upon my character and reputation, and to fitly characterize the conduct of the man who makes it. I have written with full deliberation.

With a single further observation I dismiss the subject. It is quite remarkable that so astute a man as GOV. BROWN, who has been president of the board of education since the organization of the schools, and witnessed my unanimous election to the office of superintendent every one of these seven years, should, at this late day, suddenly find out my utter incompetency for that position.

Respectfully,
B. MALLON.

### The Smyrna Democrats.

SMYRNA, GA., September 30.—Editors Constitution: The "Smyrna democratic club," was organized this evening with Dr. W. P. Harden permanent president, N. H. Humphries, R. C. Buchanan vice presidents, Dr. W. C. Connally secretary. Forty or fifty names were enrolled, all warm advocates of the Hon. George N. Lester for congress from the seventh district. Our standard bearer's cause, the cause of true democracy, the cause of right, and truth, and justice is certainly looming up over the entire district.

THE CONSTITUTION is requested to notice the organization; also to keep battling for our Lester.

Dr. W. P. HARDEN, President.
Dr. W. C. CONNALLY, Secretary.

Mr. W. H. Patterson is being urged by friends to make the race for councilman from the fourth ward. He is liberal, conservative, and very popular.


# Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

## DRY GOODS STORE.

We have just opened the largest stock of Dry Goods it has ever been our pleasure to place before the public. Can only call attention to a few of the leading departments, with the assurance that each line of goods is composed of such a variety of styles and qualities that we feel safe in saying we can please the most fastidious.

**DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!** We have been unusually careful in the selection of our Dress Goods for this season and have selected none but the best approved styles in all Fabrics. An unusually large lot of **COLORED SILKS** in all the New Shades—all grades.

**BLACK SILKS.** We propose to sell at such slight advance on NEW YORK COST as to meet New York retail prices in every instance. Camel's Hair, Bourettes, Brocades, French Novelties, Mohair, Debage Lustres, Suitings, &c., &c. OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN THE STATE.

**HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.** We offer in this line of goods over forty different styles of Ladies', Misses and Children's White and Fancy Hose, besides the best qualities of ½ Hose for Gentlemen and Boys. We have added a great many styles this season that are ENTIRELY NEW. Ask to see them.

**BLACK GOODS** in Basket Cloths, Henrietta Cloths, Canton and Crepe Cloths, Tamese, Bombazines, Empress, Biaritz, Camel's Hair, Mohairs, &c. We can show the cheapest line of Black Cashmeres in the market. Our arrangements for these goods have been made by the quantity and at as low prices as JOBBERS buy them in New York. DON'T BUY BLACK CASHMERES TILL YOU SEE OURS.

**WHITE GOODS.** Table Linens, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Irish Linen. A big stock, LARGELY FROM THE AUCTION ROOM AT BIG BARGAINS.

**PIECE GOODS** for GENTS' and BOYS' WEAR. Our stock is full from cheapest Jeans to finest Broadcloth. No better line of Cashmeres can be shown in the city, in good Goods.

**Gents' Underwear---Large Stock. Ladies' Underwear---All Styles!**

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR—ALL SIZES and QUALITIES. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF UNDERWEAR.

**BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.** Our purchases of Blankets and Flannels have been so large and satisfactory that we desire to say to all in need of those goods to look through this line of goods. It will save you FIFTY PER CENT, SURE!

## CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Our Carpet Store, of same size and adjoining the Dry Goods Store, is filled with the most complete stock of Carpets and House Furnishing Goods ever in this country, and embraces Axminster, Body Brussels, tapestry Brussels, 3-Ply Ingrain, &c, and cheap Carpets from 20 cents per yard to 75 cents. An immense stock of Wall Paper, Window Shades, Cornice, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins material on hand. We have devoted much time and hard work to the purchase of Carpets, and having bought direct from the manufacturers, we are prepared to say none shall undersell us.

## SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our Shoe Store, equal in size to either Carpet or Dry Goods Store, is now running over with all styles of fresh new goods in Gents', Ladies, Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, of all the best makes, such as Burt's, Miles's, Dunbar's, Freeman and others, and all made especially for us. No such assortment of good Shoes can be shown in the state. This is the verdict of Shoe men who have examined our stock.

We cordially invite an inspection of our entire stock and promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

**Samples Dry Goods Sent on Application.** CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

423 sep28 top5th6th7thcol 4th p tf


### A Horrible Accident.

Griffin News.

One of the most horrible accidents that ever happened on the Central railroad occurred last Saturday night. When the up-passenger train that night came within a mile of Milner, about 1 a. m., the engine passed over some object that was lying on the track. As soon as possible the train was stopped and a search made. It was found that the body of a colored man had been run over and terribly mutilated. The head had been cut off entirely and dreadfully mashed; one arm and both of his legs had been cut entirely off and strewed along the track. The train hands gathered up the scattered and mutilated remains and placed them on the side of the track. After building a huge fire for the protection of the remains, the train pulled into Milner, and information given to the people at that station, who, we are informed, went down afterward and took proper care of the body.

After investigation, the deceased was found to be Jeff Wynn, had been working on the place of Mr. Jim Tyus, who lives three or four miles from Milner. It is said a bottle suspiciously like a whisky flask was picked up near where the body was struck, and it is supposed that Jeff had been imbibing somewhat too freely the subtle and dangerous liquid, and under its influence had sunk down on the track and fallen into that fatal sleep which not the swift-rushing, thundering train could awaken, and which swept him, unconscious, into the unknown eternity. This is the second victim within a few months that the whisky demon has drugged to insensibility, and stretched across the Central railroad track near the same place.

### Emerson's Minstrels.

Last night Billy Emerson and his troupe of minstrels played to a fine house. The performance was better than that of the first night, and delighted all who were present. The troupe gives an excellent entertainment in all respects. They go from here to Augusta, hence to Charlotte. We wish success to "Billy" and his crew wherever they may go.


**CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS. It is our pleasure to show you an elegant stock of goods. We guarantee to show you new and nice things in every department, and at prices as low as the lowest.**

**W. E. CATER & CO.,**
**54 Whitehall street.**
612 sep29—d1w

We buy and sell Coal for cash and not be undersold.
552 sept25dtf W. S. WILSON & BRO.

Always buy your coal of W. S. Wilson & Bro. 515 sept22 dtf

Coal Creek Coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro.
515 sept22 dtf.


### An Acquisition.

Since its virtues have been utilized by Dr. Tabler as a permanent cure for Piles, the Buckeye, now so abundant in our native forests, has become of almost as much importance in the medical world as Cinchena, or Peruvian bark, of South America. Fortunately the medical properties are in the fruit, the nut the back; hence the trees will not be destroyed, but will stand many years to yield an abundant supply, and we may regard Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment as a permanent remedy. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co., Pinson & Peacock, and Hutchison & Bro.
41 may2 deowly&weowly.

Who must I buy my Coal from? W. S. Wilson & Bro. They sell the best and cheapest Coal sold. 515 sept22dtf

### Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.
378 june22...d&wly eow&weow

Having arranged with a company of Fishermen, I will keep regularly during the season, fresh Fish and Oysters cheaper than anybody. JOH T. HAGAN,
607 sept28 dtf 119 Whitehall st.

Montevallo Coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro.
515 sept22 dtf.

Montevallo Coal received daily.
597 sept27 dtf W. S. WILSON & BRO.


**All parties holding Policies in the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, and German American Insurance Company, of New York, will please present the same for verification, at office of Messrs. Walker & Boyd, Resident Agents, No. 10 Alabama street.**

**THOS. GRAEME,**
**Special Agent.**
311 sep6—dtf

The best coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro.
515 sep22 dtf

**Coal Creek Coal.**

Best and Cheapest Coal sold in the market.
552 sep25...dtf. W. S. WILSON & BRO.

Anthracite Coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro.
515 sept22 dtf.

1878 1878

**FALL TRADE.**

**Lamps, Crockery, Glass, New Styles Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, fine Cutlery, Casters, Spoons, Show Cases, at Factory Prices. by**

**McBRIDE & CO.**
249 nov11—d1y 4thp

**APPLES,**

We have the most, the finest and the cheapest. Send us your orders.
SIMONS & LEE, Atlanta, Ga.
604 sept28 dtf.

Wood by car load. W. S. Wilson & Bro.
515 253 sept10 dtf

**Life Realized.**

"Life is earnest, life is real," and the hopes that cheer us, as well as the duties that we bravely encounter, stimulate us to guard the treasure with unceasing vigilance. Therefore vigorous health should be preserved, and, as diseases arising from torpid Liver prevail in our warm climate, we recommend for their cure Portaline, or Tabler's vegetable Liver Fowder, the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, and Billiousness. Price 50 cents a package.

For sale by Collier & Co., Pinson & Peacock, and Hutchinson & Bro.
441 may2 deowly& reowly.

Coal Creek received daily. Send in your orders. W. S. WILSON.
597 sept28 dtf

# FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,

—OFFER THE—

## GREATEST BARGAINS OUT

5 cases ¾ and yard wide Long Cloth at 5, 6 and 7 cents per yard.
2 cases yard-wide, soft finish Long Cloth at 8½ cents, equally as good as Lonsdale.
2 cases Fruit of the Loom, at 8½ cents, 32 inches wide.
2 cases 4-4 Fruit of the Loom, best quality, at 9 cents per yard.
2 cases full width Sheeting, best quality, at 20 cents per yard.
2 cases Dress Ginghams from 8 cents upwards.
2 bales Ticking from 8 cents up.
4 bales Georgia Plaids—a specialty.
A full line of Kentucky Jeans from 10 cents up.
A splendid line of Cassimeres for Gents' and Boy's wear from 25 cents up.

## Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

Derby Suitings at 7c, single width Delanes at 15c per yard, Plaid Mohair Dress Goods at 15 cents, Matelase and Bourette Cloths from 20 cents. Black Alpaca, cheapest and best quality in the Southern States. Black Cashmeres from 30 cents upwards.

## Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks!

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY

200 pieces Flannels at 12½, 15 and 20 cents and up.
Handkerchiefs and Dollies from 5 cents upwards.

**RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!**

A large lot at 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15 and 20 cents per yard. Ruches 10, 15 and 20 cents per dozen. Hosiery, Corsets, Laces, Fringes, Housekeeping Goods, such as Blankets, Table Cloths, Table Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Quilts, etc., at bottom prices.

## Carpets! Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

A call and an inspection is respectfully solicited.

**FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.**

P. S.—The above mentioned goods can also be obtained at the same prices at our Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., branches. sep2 dtf

## We are now receiving our new stock of fine Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, Silverware, etc., and invite attention to the artistic styles which we are bringing out this season.

## J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

**JEWELERS, 34 Whitehall Street.**

575 sep27—d17w


Fresh Fish and Oysters, cheap, at Hagan's.
607 sept28 dtf

### An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault, and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, etc. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent, and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.
378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Look out for the second number of the Atlanta Post this afternoon, 4:30 o'clock.

### Fair Bulletin.

I have made an arrangement with the North Georgia Stock and Fair association for the exclusive privilege of publishing a Fair Bulletin. I am determined to make it the best advertising medium ever offered to our business men. 2,000 copies given away daily, will contain the official programme of each day's races, and other proceedings, furnished by the secretary. Every visitor shall have a paper each day.

My canvassers will call on the business men. Don't miss this opportunity to make your business and name a household word in one hundred thousand homes.
692 oct1 1w F. J. HOYLE.

### News from Chattanooga.

Yesterday's Post gave the gratifying news from Chattanooga up to 4 p. m. It will do it this afternoon. Time of publication 4:30 p. m.

Buy Coal and Wood of W. S. Wilson & Bro. 515 sep22...dtf.

### Greenbacks or Silver.

To get acquainted where the greatest bargains are offered in Dry Goods and Carpets read the advertisement of Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

I am receiving daily the largest and most selected assortment of modern styles parlor and chamber suits ever opened in Atlanta. Nothing but first class furniture handled, and guaranteed lower than the lowest.
P. H. SNOOK,
Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia.
659 sep29 3t

### The Daily Post.

The Post was late yesterday, but it was to come out on October 1st, and it came. Subscribers were not all served, but will be today. To-day's paper will be out by 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Latest news from the plague.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

**The Markham House.**

T. L. Fossack, Ingleton, Ala.; John Chenney, A. G. S. R. R.; R. K. Hargis, Bartow county, Ga.; E. A. Warwick, Clarkston, Ga.; F. W. Park, Greensboro, Ga.; E. C. Goodrich, Griffin, Ga.; Mrs. C. Martin, Eatonton, Ga.; John F. Dickerson, Griffin, Ga.; J. P. Wooten, W. U. Tel. Co.; F. W. Atkinson, Madison, Ga.; E. M. Drewry, Griffin, Ga.; J. H. Dykeman, city; George M. Reed, Ga. R. R.; Mrs. Geo. S. Jones and four children, Macon, Ga.; T. H. Lewis, city; Miss Eva Clark, Miss Katie Clark, Macon; R. A. Grier, Charlotte, N. C.; A. L. Miller, Houston co; Wm. J. Kirk, South Carolina; O. W. Barrow, Va.; E. B. Tate, J. H. Duncan, Ellenla; W. F. Combs, Athens; C Hardaway, Thomson; W. G. Alexander, Franklin; Miss Milan, Miss Starr, Miss Brown, Savannah; M. C. Wilcox, Mc Airy; G. L. Johnson, Ga; R. H. Taylor, New Orleans; D. B. Henderson and lady, South Carolina; Mrs. J. T. McCraw, nurse and five children, Mobile; Wm. H. Venable, L. H. Hall, city; N. Y. Prince, John Jordan, jr., H. V. Price, J. E. McNell, American; John Gorman, L. Owen, Chattanooga; C. W. Hoffman, Memphis; J. McCormick, Rochester, N. Y.; Bob West, Winchester, Va.; P. G. Ryan, city; T. P. Jones, Griffin, Ga.; A. Howell, M. McBurney, city; G. Barnum, New Orleans; Charles Bardwell, Dallas, Tex.; J. J. Haynes, Jonesboro, Ga.; J. M. Elson, S. C.; M. L. Duke, Jackson, Ga.; H. Knight, Jersey City, N. J.; S. T. Webster, Washington, D. C.; R. K. Waring, Baltimore; H. Jones, city; Jas. Purcell, Augusta, Ga.; T. C. McLendon, city; C. O. Chenault, Washington, D. C.

**Kimball House.**

S. D. Reynolds, Knoxville; Harry L. Gray, Cartersville; E. J. Bryan, Fla.; F. H. Bonnington and wife, Ky.; Miss A. G. Wagner, D. W. Owen, John Gorman, Chattanooga; W. Ayfie, McDonough; R. D. Adair, Greenville; J. J. Lee, Forsyth; T. S. Wallace, Butler; John Mull, G. Wallace, Alabama; E. Mitchell, J. F. Rowe, Thomasville; A. L. Hawkins, Americus; Mrs. Lambeth, Barnesville; C. S. Parker, Thomasville; R. J. Lyon, Macon; T. G. Pulliam, Montgomery; W. S. Brown, city; A. B. Howard, Mattie Howard, Mary Howard, Annie Farnum, Ga.; Henry Maas, H. Handline, Harry Hillyer, W. R. Brown, W. P. Jones, L. L. Jones, Paul Jones, H. Furchgott, S. P. Jones, Jerry Lynch, Max Goodman, Dr. Alex. Fox, city; T. W. Moore, Mississippi; Wm. F. Turner, South Carolina; D. T. Walker, Richmond; C. L. Bartlett, Macon; Alex. S. Erwin, Athens; A. G. Wortlaw, Virginia; J. M. Edwards and wife, Athens; Hon. A. T. Akerman, Cartersville; C. C. Mims, J. J. Barnes, Louisville; J. E. Flanders, Ga.; G. Greer, A. D. Danforth, Fairburn; Thomas P. James, Ga.; E. P. Chamberlin, J. W. Collier, A. Hickey, city; Mrs. Taylor, James Taylor, W. S. Townsend, Stone Mountain; J. M. Pace, Covington; W. J. Cronch, Baltimore; J. M. Hill, Washington; B. C. Yancey, Athens; H. J. Wilson, Miss Wilson, South Carolina; W. A. Candler, Dr. J. S. Lawton and wife, city; W. E. Collier, Fort Valley.

## FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 1, 1878.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....101
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....¼ off | Selling at.....par
BONDS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia 6s | 101@102 | Atlanta City 7s | 98@100 |
| Georgia 7s | 107@109 | Atlanta City 8s | 105@108 |
| Georgia 7s gold | 107@109 | Atlanta 10s | 112@115 |
| Georgia 8s | 110@112 | Augusta City 7s | 97@100 |
| So. Car. valid 6s | 86@ 85 | Savannah City | 54@ 57 |
| N. Y. R. R. 7s | 90@100 | Macon City | 40@ 50 |
| Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge | 102@105 | Ga. R. R. 7s | 100@102 |
| Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R. | 103@105 | Ga. R. R. 6s | 94@ 96 |
| Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage | 100@102 | A. & W. P. R. R. | 110@112 |
| Atlanta Water | 99@101 | Central R. R. 7s | 104@106 |
| | | So. West R. R. 7s | 100@102 |
| | | M. & W. R. R. 7s | 100@102 |
| | | W. & A. R. R. Leases, 10 per cent income bonds | 98@100 |

STOCKS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia R. R. | 72@ 75 | South Wes R.R. | 87@ 90 |
| Central R.R. | 60@ 63 | Atlanta Str't RR | 94@100 |
| A. & W. P. R. R. | 82@102 | | |

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Stocks heavy. Money 3. Gold 100⅝. Exchange—long $4 80½; short $4 84½. Governments quiet and steady. State Bonds steady.

Evening—Money active at 2@3½. Exchange weak at $4 80. Gold steady at 100⅝. Governments steady; new fives 105⅞. Stocks dull.

Stocks closed heavy:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 113½ | Chicago & N. W | 40 |
| Erie | 13⅝ | Preferred | 71¾ |
| Lake Shore | 68⅝ | Rock Island | 116¾ |
| Illinois Central | 82¾ | Western Union | 96⅞ |
| Pittsburg | 84 | | |

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold.....$123,000,000 Currency .....$45,307,848
Custom receipts to-day $427,000.

LONDON, October 1.—Consols 94 11-16. Erie 13¾.

PARIS, October 1.—Rentes 113f, 55c.

## COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 1, 1878.

**Atlanta Cotton Market.**

Market weak; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| By wagon | 330 |
| Air Line Railroad | 102 |
| Georgia Railroad | 42 |
| Central Railroad | 93 |
| Western and Atlantic Railroad | 60 |
| West Point Railroad | 14 |
| Total | 641 |
| Receipts previously | 13,201 |
| Total | 13,842 |
| Stock Sept 1 | 101 |
| Grand total | 13,943 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shipments to-day | 655 |
| Shipments previously | 9,622 |
| Total | 10,277 |
| Stock on hand | 3,666 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts to-day | 641 |
| Receipts same day last year | 536 |
| Increase | 105 |
| Receipts since September 1 | 13,942 |
| Corresponding date last year | 4,334 |
| Increase | 9,609 |

### BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton, moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; middling uplands 6⅜; middling Orleans 6⅜; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,600; American 2,400; futures 1-32@1-16 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, October delivery 6 1-16; October and November delivery 6 13-16; November and December delivery 6 5-32; new crop shipments Orleans, October and December per sail 6 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 6,300 bales; uplands, low middling clause, October and November delivery 6 5-32.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Cotton quiet; sales 499 bales; middling uplands 10⅝; middling Orleans 10⅞; futures weak:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 10.63 | December | 10.62 |
| November | 10.55 | January | 10.64 |

NEW YORK, October 1.—Evening.—Cotton market steady: sales 712 bales; uplands 10⅝; Orleans 10⅝; net receipts to-day 389; gross 2,256; futures closed weak; sales 89,000 bales:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 10.62@10.63 | February | 10.66@10.67 |
| November | 10.56@10.57 | March | 10.75@10.76 |
| December | 10.56@10.57 | April | 10.83@10.84 |
| January | 10.59@10.60 | May | 10.92 |

Consolidated net receipts.....23,599

GALVESTON, October 1.—Cotton dull and lower to sell; middlings 10; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 1,986 bales; gross ...; sales 325; stock 37,960.

NORFOLK, October 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅜; net receipts 2,531 bales; gross ...; stock 3,925; sales 352; exports coastwise 877.

BALTIMORE, October 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 10⅜; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 14 bales; gross 1,179; sales 240; stock 2,648; spinners 240; exports coastwise 406.

BOSTON, October 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 126 bales; gross 2,441; sales ...; stock 1,200.

WILMINGTON, October 1.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; low middlings 9⅞; good ordinary nominal; net receipts 699 bales; gross ...; sales 311; stock 5,442; spinners 52.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1. Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 39 bales; gross 57; sales to spinners 114; stock 2,745.

SAVANNAH, October 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅛; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 6,212 bales; gross ...; sales 2,000; stock 50,738.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1